

Algeria... 1.75 Fr.  
Argentina... 16.70 Ar.  
Australia... 1.48 A.  
Austria... 13.76 S.  
Belgium... 36.36 B.  
Canada... 1.37 C.  
Denmark... 16.78 D.  
France... 100 F.  
Germany... 1.36 M.  
Greece... 340 Dr.  
India... 13.25 Ru.  
Italy... 1.37 L.  
Japan... 163.88 Y.  
Netherlands... 20.36 G.  
Norway... 13.76 Kr.  
Portugal... 200 Esc.  
Spain... 166.64 Ptas.  
Sweden... 13.76 Kr.  
Switzerland... 70 S.  
Turkey... 1.80 L.  
U.S. ... 1.00 \$.  
Yugoslavia... 13.76 D.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## OPEC Ministers Fail to Agree on Single Oil Price

CARACAS, Dec. 19 — The chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Manu El Oteibi, said tonight that OPEC oil ministers had failed to reach agreement on prices and a single price for oil was likely to remain from their conference here.

A final ministerial session on prices was set for tonight and an announcement on prices would be made afterwards, an official OPEC spokesman said.

Conference sources said the ministers had agreed on a price range of \$26 to \$30 a barrel of crude oil in a compromise between moderates and radicals.

The sources said the ministers were consulting with their governments for final approval of the agreement.

After failing to break a deadlock in oil pricing after several hours of talks, the minister handed the problem to their national economic experts in a further attempt to reach a solution.

Asked whether an agreement was still possible, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani replied: "I don't know."

OPEC Secretary-General Rene Mezard said that the pricing issue would be discussed by national experts at a special session at which ministers would not take part.

He said that no agreement had been reached by the ministers on setting of a new unified OPEC benchmark price for 1980.

Mr. Oteibi, who is also the oil minister for the United Arab Emirates, said the ministers were circling around in a vicious circle after more than six hours of discus-



An Iranian mullah, holding a pistol, is carried aloft Wednesday during a funeral procession in Tehran for Ayatollah Mohammed Mojtahed, a prominent educator who was slain on Tuesday.

## Recession, Inflation, Unemployment Cited OECD's 1980 Outlook 'Disappointing'

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Next year's combined economic outlook for the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is "disappointing" and will be marked by continuing slowdown or recession, near double-digit inflation and rising unemployment, its officials said here today.

The 1980 forecasts, assuming they materialize, will represent the OECD's poorest economic performance since 1975.

As a remedy, the OECD con-

## But Only When Hostages Freed Inquiry on Iran Crisis Foreseen by U.S. Aide

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (IHT) — A congressional inquiry into U.S. relations with Iran is inevitable once the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are released, a State Department spokesman said today.

In Tehran, tens of thousands of Iranians mourning Ayatollah Mohammed Mojtahed, an assassinated aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, marched into the grounds of the U.S. Embassy chanting "Death to Carter" and "Death to America."

Tonight, the militants holding the embassy said that Iran's ambassador to Sweden, Abbas Amir Entezami, had been arrested for alleged links to the CIA.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, said in answer to questions that a congressional investigation would be inevitable after an event of the magnitude of the Iran crisis.

But he made clear that he was only offering an opinion on what Congress would do and that no such inquiry would be held to meet Iranian demands. He said that the United States remained "determined that the hostages must be released before we talk about anything else."

## Prompting Turn to Soviet Saudis Said to Interfere With U.S. Arms to Yemen

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Carter administration officials said yesterday that Saudi Arabia had interfered recently with an American program for arming Yemen, prompting that country to turn to the Soviet Union for weapons.

Several weeks ago, United States officials were startled when intelligence aides discovered that Soviet-built MiG-21 fighters, packed in crates, were arriving in Sana, the capital of Yemen. The officials said that this development, which represented a setback for American influence in the Arabian Peninsula, caused considerable concern in Saudi Arabia.

Although the extent of Yemen's new military ties with Moscow is unclear, the affair has raised a number of questions within the U.S. government, including the extent to which the Carter administration should allow Saudi Arabia to dictate American military policy in the Gulf and the Middle East.

Aid Rushed to Yemen

The affair began last March, when forces of Yemen's southern government were engaged in border warfare and neighboring Saudi Arabia was deeply concerned over the conflict. President Carter announced at the time that the U.S. would rush about \$500 million in arms to Yemen to enable it ward off military threats from Southern Yemen. And in a move to speed the weapons to the scene he bypassed the customary step of seeking congressional approval.

Officials here said that in agreeing to provide Yemen with 12 F-5E fighters and 64 M-48 tanks, the administration quickly acceded to a request by the Saudis, who had of-

## 'I Am Ashamed of My Church,' Says Barred Professor Kung Gives Lecture in Defiance of Ban by Vatican

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Rev. Hans Kung today defied a Vatican order barring him from teaching and gave a 90-minute lecture to a tumultuous crowd of 2,000 at Tuebingen University.

Students, professors, university employees and Tuebingen citizens crowded into a lecture hall to hear the 51-year-old Swiss-born priest declare he would resist the ban issued yesterday by the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

Earlier, he accused the sacred congregation, which ordered him to leave, of "contempt" of church doctrine, of a "clandestine action." He said it was "a scandal that inquisitorial trials are still conducted in the 20th century" in a church that bases itself on Jesus Christ and supports the human rights movement.

"I am ashamed of my church," Rev. Kung said.

The lecture and a question-and-answer session afterward were taped into a university auditorium nearby where another 1,000 persons gathered and cheered the controversial and liberal Roman Catholic theologian. Clearly moved, Rev. Kung thanked the crowd for its support.

Intends to Stay

Sources said he said he intends to remain in his post until his official release is ordered by the Science Ministry of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Although an ordained priest, Rev. Kung is employed by the state, and the Vatican's ruling does not affect his status as a civil servant.

Cardinal Joseph Höffner, chairman of the German Bishops' Conference, said yesterday that Bishop Georg Meiser of the Rottenburg-Stuttgart diocese will apply to the ministry asking for his release.

"It is very sad," said Rev. Kung, "that German cardinals and bishops collaborated in this inquisition." The sacred congregation was formerly called the Office of the Holy Inquisition.

Cardinal Höffner today rejected Rev. Kung's claim of an inquisition trial, and said Vatican leaders had unsuccessfully for 10 years to talk with Rev. Kung and had been forced to make a decision without his presence.

Dean Wolfgang Bartholomäus and eight other faculty members at the university said in a statement supporting Rev. Kung: "We see heavy damages for the believability of the church in today's society and for the freedom of theology in research and teaching."

Rev. Kung has been professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology and Director of the Institute for Ecumenical Research at the university, one of Germany's most respected institutions, since 1963.

## Soames Settles Doubts on Peace Accord Muzorewa to Sign Cease-Fire in London

By Jack Foise

SALISBURY, Dec. 19 (LAT) — The signing of a cease-fire to end the fighting in the seven-year Rhodesian war appeared to be back on track today.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who will be one of the signatories to the British-negotiated cease-fire and new constitution to bring genuine black rule to Rhodesia, is scheduled to fly to London tomorrow, and the signing should be on Friday. Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe also must sign.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was the Rhodesian prime minister for six months before stepping down to allow a temporary restoration of British rule over its former colony, had delayed his trip to London for 24 hours. He had expressed doubts about some of the last-minute changes made in the cease-fire at the request of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

But after a 45-minute session with the British governor, Lord Soames, Bishop Muzorewa left reassured, according to British officials.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is no longer prime minister, was concerned about problems relating to martial law, curfew areas and mined areas after a cease-fire is in effect.

There was also discussion over the length of time that will be allowed for government and guerrilla troops to be disengaged and assemble in widely separated camps in order to prevent incidents that might ignite new fighting.

Gen. Peter Walls, the Rhodesian armed forces commander who was also present at the talks between Bishop Muzorewa and Lord Soames, had promised to have his forces completely disengaged within a week to nine days. But Mr. Mugabe has said it will take six to eight weeks for his widely-scattered guerrilla units to disengage. Mr. Nkomo has made no commitment on when guerrilla units under his control can honor the cease-fire.

## West Uses Stalin's Birthday In Smear, Says Soviet Press

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (LAT) — The West is using this week's 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth as a pretext to "besmirch" Soviet society and this country's Communist Party, the official press charged here today.

The charges appeared in a commentary on the centennial distributed by the Novosti press agency and in excerpts, released by Tass, from a long article about Stalin to appear in tomorrow's issue of the theoretical journal, Kommunist.

They gave the first indication of the way the Kremlin intends to handle the sensitive jubilee — and offered little comfort to those who see in the official treatment of Stalin clues to the leadership's attitudes about liberalization of their domestic policies.

It is expected here that the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, will follow the same theme in its more authoritative treatment of the late dictator when it marks the centennial later this week. Stalin was born on December 21, 1879.

Lingering Impact

A number of Western newspapers and magazines have marked the centennial with articles in recent weeks on the lingering impact of Stalin's memory and his policies on Soviet society today. And both the Novosti and Kommunist commentaries focused more on that Western press treatment than on Stalin and his career.

Stalin became the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in 1922 and ruled as dictator from the late 1920s until his death in 1953. Western experts estimate that he was responsible for the deaths of up to 20 million Soviet citizens during his bloody collectivization of Soviet agriculture, the forced industrialization of the 1930s, and the secret police purges of the 1930s and 1940s. That is about the same number that were killed fighting against Nazi Germany on the Eastern Front during World War II.

It was not until three years after Stalin's death that his successor, the late Nikita Khrushchev, denounced

## Sa Carneiro Will Tackle Toughest Issues

By Ronald Koven

LISBON, Dec. 19 (WP) — Francisco Sa Carneiro, the conservative victor in Portugal's national and local elections this month, made it clear in an interview that he is prepared to press ahead on the most explosive issues in Portuguese politics.

His divisive, confrontational approach as leader of the center-right opposition apparently appealed to an electorate that had grown tired of the revolutionary rhetoric surrounding most of the previous 11 cabinets in the five years since the revolution that overthrew the half century of rightist dictatorship.

Mr. Sa Carneiro's approach resulted in the election of the first parliamentary majority in Portugal that looks as if it might endure.

Yet, Mr. Sa Carneiro insisted that his tactic of denouncing everything in sight — the military-supported President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese constitution, the Socialists, who prevented a communist takeover, and the increasingly influential Communist party — is a thing of the past.

"The style is different," he said, "for a leader of the opposition and a leader of the majority, the prime minister."

Nonetheless, Mr. Sa Carneiro said in the interview that he intends to turn back as much land as possible to its original owners in defiance of the communist-led farm workers who have been illegally occupying huge estates in the southern part of the country since the revolution.

Successive governments have returned limited portions of the land to the original owners but they have all acted relatively slowly to forestall possible violence. But for the voters of Mr. Sa



Francisco Sa Carneiro

Carneiro's Democratic Alliance, however, the land return issue will be clearly the key test of his intentions.

Mr. Sa Carneiro is apparently gambling that the communists will want to project an image of responsibility so that they could continue cutting into socialist strength in the next year's elections. But it will be a delicate balancing act both for the prime minister and the communists.

Both Mr. Sa Carneiro and his socialist opponents agreed that his most important problem will be trying to curb Portugal's inflation rate of nearly 32 percent. Yet, he has also pledged a number of inflationary moves: cutting unemployment, lowering taxes, reducing price controls, freeing collective bargaining from state controls, increasing compensation for former owners of nationalized properties.

In the political and military elite that led the country out of the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship there is much skepticism about Mr. Sa Carneiro's capacity for moderation. But there seems to be general recognition that it is in the future prime minister's own interest to be as statesmanlike as possible so as to lead his conservative coalition to re-election when parliament's term expires in less than a year.

"Good sense might prevail," said an intimate of President Eanes, a member of the revolutionary council, the group of military men who still pass on the constitutionality of laws. "I hope so. Theoretically, everything can go well. In practice, we'll see. Sa Carneiro's statements so far have been responsible. Everything seems to be going well, maybe too well."

The source said that he had no doubts about Mr. Sa Carneiro's intellectual commitment to democracy. But, he added, he was afraid of his "authoritarian personality."

The 45-year-old Mr. Sa Carneiro first made his mark by refusing to play along tamely in the role of official parliamentary opposition under the Salazar dictatorship.

Mr. Carneiro seemed to be in search of a leading role for a long time, first as a champion of the center-left, now of the center-right. Mr. Sa Carneiro has always refused to be subordinate to anyone. Sharing the limelight does not seem to come naturally to him, even though he is now making obvious efforts to do so for the sake of keeping his coalition together.

In the interview, Mr. Sa Carneiro spoke of his bad relations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## U.S., European Reaction Generally Unfavorable

## Theologians: Wide Objection to Kung Ban

PARIS, Dec. 19 (IHT) — The Vatican attempt to deny the liberal Rev. Hans Kung his status as a theologian in the Roman Catholic Church has brought generally unfavorable responses — ranging from mild disapproval to alarmed protest — from U.S. and Western European theologians.

While it was acknowledged that the Swiss liberal, a popular author in religious studies, had a long-standing feud with Rome, the announcement surprised some U.S. academicians.

The Rev. Kenan Osborne, head of the Franciscan School of Theology at Berkeley, said, "It isn't by decree that one becomes a Catholic theologian or stops becoming one."

He said the attempt to keep non-conservative theologians in doctrinal line is creating "a major furor over academic freedom and due process."

He noted a certain "ambivalence" in Rome: Emphasis on human dignity and freedom on issues of social justice — but a renewed tendency to curtail freedom within the church.

"This action toward Kung would make the picture a little darker than we thought it would be" for Belgian-born Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx, said the Rev. William Hill, president of the Catholic Theological Society of America.

Rev. Schillebeeckx was questioned last week at the Vatican by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, which issued yesterday's statement that Rev. Kung "can no longer be considered a Catholic theologian nor function as such in a teaching role."

## Cautiously Critical

In Geneva, the Center of Roman Catholic Teaching protested the Vatican decision, saying it contributed to "a climate of fear and repression in the Catholic church, which prevents every free expression of thought."

A spokesman for the center said Rev. Kung had the full support of its teachers and that a campaign was being launched to petition for a revocation of the Vatican order.

Four years ago, when the Vatican launched an inquest against Rev. Kung, about 20,000 signatures supporting him were collected in Switzerland within a few weeks.

Cautiously critical comment of the action came from the Geneva-based World Council of Churches, which groups 307 non-Roman Catholic churches and which is the Vatican's chief partner in the ecumenical, or interfaith, dialogue.

A statement attributed to an unidentified council spokesman said the dispute was "in essence concerned with the issue of authority in the church, which has become the most sensitive point in ecumenical discussion." The action against Rev. Kung could therefore "not be regarded simply as an internal affair of the Roman Catholic Church, but has immediate ecumenical repercussions."

The statement recalled that in 1973 council General Secretary Philip Potter had deplored a Vatican declaration against dissenting theologians as seeming to "limit the search for new ways of understanding and expressing the Church's faith and life."

Theologians at Fribourg University in Switzerland drafted a declaration urging a "re-examination" of the decision against Rev. Kung. It said that he "undeniably contributed . . . to bringing people closer to the church again" and it voiced concern that "free theological discussion might be restrained considerably in the future."

The Rev. Charles Curran, a moral theologian at Catholic University of America in Washington, predicted, "It's going to be a long, hard winter for progressive theology in the church." A vocal liberal, Rev. Curran acknowledges he is "in conversation" with the Holy Office, the old name for the doctrinal congregation, about his own writings and teachings.

"I disagree with a lot of things Kung says," Rev. Curran said, "but people like Kung and Schillebeeckx are read so much today because what they say resonates with a lot of people."

Rev. Kung's sometimes abrasive style and refusal to go to Rome, as Rev. Schillebeeckx did, apparently contributed to the Vatican action, said the Rev. Avery Dulles of Catholic University.

Theologian Leonard Swidler of Temple University viewed the action as an indication of a repressive mood in the Vatican. "It is very reminiscent of the anti-modernist heresy hunt prevalent at the beginning of the 20th century," he said.

He added that he would call for reformation of the sacred congregation to make it conform to the spirit of collegiality and dialogue spawned by the Second Vatican Council.

Pope John Paul II, as evidenced by his recent visit in Turkey with Eastern Orthodox Patriarch Demetrios I, has put renewed emphasis on seeking reunion of the two churches, but a Greek Orthodox theologian in this country said the decision on Rev. Kung was harmful in that regard.

The doctrine of papal infallibility, which Rev. Kung suggested modifying, has been a difficult point for churches outside the Roman church to reconcile in dialogue. "I thought Hans Kung was one who was preparing the way," said the Rev. Demetrios Constantelos of Stockton State College in Pomona, N.J. "I'm disturbed the way he was silenced."

Most scholars maintained that the best way to deal with differences of theological interpretation was openly in published works or discussions.

"Theologians do recognize the church has an authoritative teaching office," Rev. Hill said, "but a condemnatory order doesn't promise a long-range, effective method for illuminating the message of Christ."

## Swiss Bishops Support Decision

BERN, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — A conference of Swiss Roman Catholic bishops today called on Rev. Kung to revise his controversial views. It also appealed to all Catholics to respect the Vatican decision.



PUTTING IT SIMPLY — A billboard in New Orleans, calling for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, overlooks a Spanish-American War memorial. An advertising company has placed 20 of the billboard appeals in U.S. cities, turning them public-service messages.

## U.S. Inquiry Seen Once Hostages Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

frightened because he doesn't believe in the hereafter."

During the funeral for Ayatollah Khomeini's aide, Ayatollah Mofatteh, a black hearse flanked by troops and mullahs carrying pistols and machine guns was driven through the embassy gates. It was followed by wailing mourners.

## Sa Carneiro In Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

with the previous United States ambassador, now deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Frank Carlucci.

The Portuguese leader described how he refused to attend a dinner in honor of Vice President Mondale because he took offense over first being asked by Mr. Carlucci to meet separately with the visiting American.

Then, Mr. Sa Carneiro said, he was told that the vice president had decided against holding separate sessions with leaders of the opposition to the government of Mario Soares, who was at that time the Socialist premier being heavily backed by Washington as the best barrier to the communists.

Mr. Sa Carneiro described his relations with Mr. Carlucci as "quite cold." The relationship became tangled in Mr. Sa Carneiro's personal life when his outspoken companion of many years, Snu Bonnier Abecassis, berated the U.S. ambassador at a diplomatic dinner.

## Cordial Relations

Part of the problem was apparently that Mr. Carlucci had underestimated Mr. Sa Carneiro's ability to get to the top. Portugal's next prime minister recalled that the ambassador told him it was not possible to arrange requested meetings for him with top Carter administration figures when he visited Washington in 1977.

By all accounts, Mr. Sa Carneiro's relations with Mr. Carlucci's successor in Lisbon are cordial if not intimate, and the Portuguese leader finally got to meet Secretary of State Cyrus Vance a couple of months ago in Washington.

By denouncing President Eanes, who was elected with 61 per cent of the vote as the official candidate of the armed forces, Mr. Sa Carneiro defied all the conventional wisdom of Portuguese politics, and got away with it. Mr. Eanes seems to be boxed in by the future prime minister.

To many observers a clash seems inevitable over Mr. Sa Carneiro's insistence on introducing the right to hold national referendums, which President Eanes has already said would be unconstitutional.

Six troops rode atop the hearse, carrying a large wreath and trailing black ribbons from their rifles. The streets surrounding the embassy were draped in black bunting. Ayatollah Mofatteh's son addressed the crowd from atop the embassy gates, shouting "Death to America."

Ayatollah Mofatteh, the head of the Islamic College in Tehran, was shot in an ambush at the school yesterday. He is to be buried in the holy city of Qom.

Today's march was the largest anti-American demonstration for several weeks. It was triggered by accusations yesterday by Ayatollah Khomeini, the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Council and the militants at the embassy that the United States was to blame for Ayatollah Mofatteh's killing. Other reports blamed underground terrorists. The United States has denied any involvement.

## Envoy's Arrest

The arrest of Mr. Entizam, meanwhile, was revealed tonight by a spokesman for the militants who read out what he said were secret embassy documents incriminating the ambassador. Mr. Entizam was a deputy premier in the provisional government of former Premier Mehdi Bazargan before being appointed ambassador to Sweden last summer.

The militant spokesman said that the U.S. charge d'affaires in Tehran, Bruce Laingen, had written in a secret document that Mr. Entizam was trying to re-establish renewed good ties "with the United States."

The spokesman charged that documents found by the militants proved that Mr. Entizam had arranged his transfer to Sweden to maintain contacts with the CIA. He also said that the documents showed that a former embassy political officer, identified only as Stempel, was a CIA agent.

The spokesman said, without mentioning any dates, that the purported documents on Mr. Entizam were shown to Iranian authorities, leading to the arrest.

In other developments: Interior Minister Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a Tehran newspaper interview, said that the Iranian government would allow relatives to make Christmas visits to the 50 U.S. hostages if the militants holding them agreed. A spokesman for the militants said that no decision had been made on such visits.

Iran said that it had begun to take "serious measures" to counter "the spiteful and inhuman propaganda of the western mass media." National Guidance Minister Nasser Moinchi said the government planned to establish "Islamic propaganda offices" in North America and Europe and to activate Iranian facilities abroad that have fallen into disuse since the February revolution.

A second detachment of 80 young Iranians arrived in Damascus on their way to southern Lebanon to join Palestinian guerrillas. Israeli-backed Christian militiamen bombarded the southern Lebanese town of Nabatieh last night to prevent Iranian volunteers from joining Palestinian guerrillas there, Israeli radio reported.

A draft copy of a U.S. congressional study said that a de facto U.S. trade embargo against Iran had been created by the freeze of Iranian assets and by actions such as the refusal of U.S. longshoremen to load ships bound for Iran. The only exports that have not fallen dramatically are agricultural products, the study said.

Iran has more than doubled its annual import order of rice from Thailand since the United States suspended its sales.

The Pentagon's International Security Affairs office has conducted studies recently on how U.S. forces could use Saudi bases, government officials confirmed yesterday. They said that the findings would not be discussed during the delegation's visit to Saudi Arabia.

Instead, the officials said, Saudi discussions will focus on secondary developments in the area, including the recent shipment of U.S. had been sending arms to Yemen, with the financial aid of the Saudis, in an effort to counter the Marxist government in South Yemen.

There was no dispute yesterday by administration officials that President Carter's effort to increase U.S. military capabilities in the Middle East and the Gulf.

The Port of Berbera

The Somali port of Berbera was developed by the Soviet Union as a base for its ships in the Indian Ocean. But now that the Soviets have ousted the Russians, it is possible that U.S. Navy ships will use the Indian Ocean area as a base for their operations.

Since there are tensions between Somalia and Kenya, the visit to the port was an effort to ease the Kenyan government's fears that the U.S. does not plan to start flow of arms to Somalia.

Besides Berbera, Somalia's an Ocean port of Mogadishu, Kenya's air and ship facilities Mombassa were cited by officials as candidates for use by U.S. Navy ships and for refueling in that country.

A wider use of Omani port facilities is expected to be decided by the U.S. delegation.

## Not Seeking Saudi Bases

## U.S. Issues Clarification Of Mission to Middle East

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP) — A U.S. delegation will explore the possibility of letting American forces use military bases in Somalia, Oman and Kenya but not Saudi Arabia, Defense and State Department spokesmen maintained yesterday.

The Washington Post and The Washington Star, after talking with a high-ranking administration official about the delegation's trip to Saudi Arabia, published articles yesterday saying that the Saudis would be approached about temporary use of their bases during some future crisis, though not the current one between the U.S. and Iran.

## U.S. Delegation

The Saudi government has strongly opposed the idea of serving as a staging area for U.S. combat operations or any other highly visible American military presence. Administration officials insisted, in statements that also might have been designed to reassure Saudi Arabia, that no base rights are being sought there.

There are no discussions about facilities in Saudi Arabia and there are no plans in that regard," State Department spokesman Tom Roes said in discussing the agenda of the U.S. delegation, which left for Saudi Arabia on Monday.

The delegation is headed by Reginald Bartholomew, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, and Robert Murray, an assistant secretary of defense for the Near East.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Thomas Ross said that the group would visit Oman, Somalia and Kenya for "exploratory talks about existing facilities for support of our Indian Ocean deployments."

A State Department official said that the delegation would also discuss using another port at Djibouti, on the Horn of Africa, but that it would not visit there.

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studies recently on how U.S. forces could use Saudi bases, government officials confirmed yesterday. They said that the findings would not be discussed during the delegation's visit to Saudi Arabia.

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## Shah's Soldiers Charged in Killings

## Only Death Toll at Issue in Tehran Trial

By Pranay B. Gupta

TEHRAN (NYT) — The black-and-white photographs of a 15-year-old boy with a soft smile. Since 9 a.m., Mohammed Reza Lohmanni has been sitting on a hard plastic chair in the drafty room, holding the boy's picture against his chest.

In front of him, also on hard plastic chairs, are eight men, all from the Iranian Army. They are on trial, charged with shooting and killing as many as 6,000 men, women and children, among them the 15-year-old boy, on a single day a year ago.

The boy, Alireza, was the oldest of Mr. Lohmanni's four children. The 46-year-old Tehran textile shopkeeper stares ahead, beyond the accused men, at the bare steel desk where two judges of the Islamic Revolutionary Court will be seated. On the beige wall behind the desk and all around the rectangular room are hundreds of photographs of the people killed Sept. 8 of last year, on what is now called Black Friday, while they were demonstrating against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the subsequently deposed shah.

It is the animosity engendered by that kind of incident that seems to have spilled over against the United States. Americans are perceived by many people here as having trained the shah's armed forces to undertake the kind of activities that resulted in Black Friday. Such brutality, in the minds of many Iranians, justifies militancy like the takeover Nov. 4 of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of 50 hostages there since then.

## Charges Recited

In this courtroom, there is little display of this animosity against the United States, except for posters grotesquely caricaturing President Carter. The prosecutor flips pages of a voluminous folder and refers to charges against the defendants. The men's faces, in the light of weak fluorescent ceiling lamps and muted sunlight coming through half-open shutters, seem to pale each time words like "treason" or "crimes against Islam" are recited.

One of the accused, Col. Farhang Farahi Sarabi, is composing a statement that he will read out in his defense later in the morning. Part of it reads: "I am a simple soldier. What happened that day was due to our higher officers. They gave us orders and we had to obey."

Mr. Lohmanni catches a glimpse of what Col. Sarabi is writing. "Killers," he says quietly in Persian. The colonel goes on writing.

It is now 9:45 a.m., and someone at the back of the courtroom at

Evin Prison, shouts "Allah Akbar!" — "God is great!" The 50 men and women in the room rise, echoing the chant.

Kamaleddin Khadami, Mehdi Shamlou and Ahmad Khajavi walk to the steel desk. The first two are the Islamic judges and the third is the prosecutor. Judge Khadami is a mullah, clad in traditional brown robe and white turban. Judge Shamlou is wearing a gray tweed suit, as is the prosecutor.

The case involves the greatest number of deaths charged to any group of defendants since the revolutionary government came to power in February.

## Brief History

Judge Shamlou is presiding. After delivering a brief history from the Koran, he looks at each of the eight army officers, who are in civilian clothes. They look back at him, some uneasily. Col. Ali Akbar Mehri attempts a smile, as does Lt. Karim Fariz Buak, 24, the youngest of the group.

It is the fourth day of the trial. The prosecutor, Mr. Khajavi, has

demanding the death sentence of the defendants.

Each has pleaded not guilty whenever one of the men in the audience lets out a derisive laugh. Judge Shamlou frequently looks at the steel desk with his ballpoint pen resting on it.

This trial has generated interest throughout Iran, challenges the charge that the shah's army was only over the top of people killed. The charges are that as many as 6,000 men, women and children died when the shah's troops fired in Golestan Square.

"No, no, it really wasn't that at all," Col. Mehri says. "The soldiers were inexperienced and though my superior orders shoot, we fired our guns on the air."

"You fired more than rounds only into the air," Judge Shamlou says. "Then why all the bodies come from?"

There is a sudden sound. The cassette in the pre-tape recorder on the judge's desk, murmuring an apologetic courtroom, and inserts a man dressed in a tight-fitting blue suit walks over and into Judge Khadami's and judge nods and announces a man is a witness who wants to testify.

"These men, they are brother Mohammed in the trial," he tried to escape from the day," says the witness, G. Hussein Horakpour, a 20-year-old man. My brother was only 20. What crimes had he committed?"

Later, another witness, Mirza, also a soldier, is asked: "When we went out that day," says the witness, "I was going to clean up our streets. One asked him: 'Are we all shoot?' The colonel said: 'Yes.'"

The cassette in the tape runs out again. Judge Shamlou announces that day's session ended. Mr. Lohmanni, still his son's picture, watched the defendant being escorted to their cells in Evin Prison. He at his son's picture and he crosses the face.

## Simulated Flight Of Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. 19 (AP) — The simulated flight of the space shuttle Columbia made on schedule yesterday. The simulated flight was 15 minutes later after two test failures.

With backup crew member Force Col. Joe Engle and Cmdr. Richard Truly in the pit, the simulated flight was scheduled to last 15 minutes. The astronauts failed to get correct signals in the simulation of the solid rocket booster and 8 minutes and 30 seconds the flight there was no signal causing the successful separation of the external tank.

The test was then canceled. The men left the cockpit. The no immediate word on why the test would be tried again. A Space Center spokesman said the problem appeared to be the simulator.

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Import Fee Considered

# Big Tax Cut, Gas Tax Rise Unlikely in Carter Budget

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Carter administration policy-makers now expect that the budget deficit for 1980 will be no more than \$40 billion, a figure that has been discussed in the House of Representatives either for reductions in personal and corporate taxes or for increases in the federal gasoline

Democratic presidential primaries if they came in the spring than in January. However, senior White House policy planners have expressed the concern that a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats might dominate the shaping of a 1980 tax bill without early White House leadership.

Administration officials, including Treasury Secretary William Miller, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, have been leaning toward a combination of personal income tax relief, possibly through the Social Security payroll tax, and business tax relief, possibly through faster depreciation write-offs. Such proposals could not yet emerge in late winter or spring, officials said.

The budget for the fiscal year 1981 is sure to propose spending of more than \$600 billion, officials said, with a revenue deficit of \$10 billion to \$15 billion. That would be a much smaller deficit than the \$35 billion to \$40 billion now in prospect for the fiscal year 1980, which began Oct. 1 and ends Sept. 30.

Mr. Carter promised to balance the budget by 1981, and if he cannot do so because of economic conditions and what he regards as an overriding need for more military spending, he would at least want to avoid tax reduction financed by borrowing, administration officials said.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown testified before Congress last week and again yesterday that military spending in the fiscal year 1981 would climb by 3.4 percent to \$142 billion.

If Mr. Carter decides to impose a fee on crude oil imports, he is sure to run into opposition from Congress. But the White House believes that Mr. Carter could weather this opposition and that his critics would be unable to muster the two-thirds majority necessary in both houses to strip the president of the authority to impose such fees in the face of a veto.

## Tehran Soviet Writer Quits Union to Protest Ouster of Two

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Valery Yezhov, regarded as one of the best Russian writers of the post-war generation, said today that he was resigning from the official Union of Soviet Writers to protest its refusal to reinstate two young authors expelled for joining a protest against censorship.

Mr. Yezhov, 47, said today that he did not know the plans of other writers who had also returned to leave unless their two younger colleagues, Yevgeny Popov and Viktor Yezhov, were reinstated.

"We haven't got together to discuss it yet," he said, "but as for me, I'm leaving the writers' union."

Mr. Yezhov and Mr. Popov had been assured privately by officials of the organization that they would be reinstated. But on Monday, a meeting of the 45-member secretariat of the union's Russian Federation branch turned them down.

They were the only two to be expelled of the 23 Soviet writers who protested the censorship system last year by demanding publication of their works. Mr. Yezhov's works were "Metropol."

A compromise arrangement was reached in October, and Mr. Popov and Mr. Yezhov wrote a letter saying that they were "deeply sorry" to a "propaganda fuss of no great relevance" that had been made about the "Metropol" protest.

Sergei Mikhalkov, chairman of the Russian Federation branch of the union, and Felix Kuznetsov, head of the Moscow chapter, negotiated the text of the letter with Mr. Popov and Mr. Yezhov and asked them that it was enough to instate them.

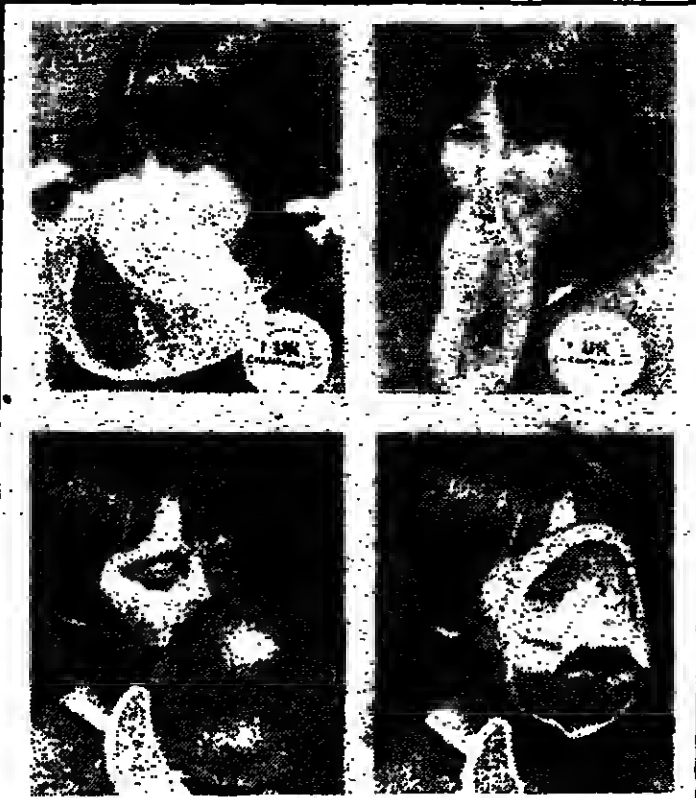
But the Secretariat refused after several members tried unsuccessfully to get the two men to denounce the "Metropol" collection as being harmful to Soviet literature.

"We sincerely wanted to be read and did our best to be permitted to join the union," Mr. Yezhov said in an interview today. "We were supported from people we respect and we relied on this. In the end, there has taken place a great fight for the forces of reason."

"Despite the decision, which we explore, we wish to maintain a sense of calm and restraint. We are very grateful for the support of six of our colleagues who had said that they would resign. Our thanks also go to the five American authors who sent us a telegram of support — William Styron, John Updike, Kurt Vonnegut Jr., Edward Albee and Arthur Miller."

The Russian Party Mr. Popov blamed the decision on a hard-line, neo-Russian influence in the writers' union, which as a faction called "the Russian Party" by those who dislike it. One of its leaders is Yuri Bondarev, Mr. Mikhalkov's deputy, who recently wrote a newspaper article denouncing Western cultural "decadence" and its influence on Soviet society.

Such xenophobia also marked such of the reign of Stalin, whose 80th anniversary falls Friday. "The decision was a fine present to Stalin's birthday," Mr. Yezhov said bitterly. "They told us that the door would remain open to



POP — Goo-covered faces were all about at Britain's first bubble-gum blowing championship as young devotees competed for the top prize of a trip to Florida's Disney World. The winner was 14-year-old Elizabeth Detraux (above). Nine-year-old Michael Watson (below) tried his best.

## Actions of Alleged Collaborator in Vietnam Described by Ex-POW

CAMP LEJUNE, N.C., Dec. 19 (UPI) — A former prisoner of war said yesterday that Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood stood over Americans imprisoned in Vietnam, helped interrogate POWs and once threatened a prisoner who had interrupted a Communist indoctrination class.

Chief Warrant Officer Francis Anton, an Army helicopter pilot, was the first witness called by military prosecutors in a hearing to determine if Pfc. Garwood would be tried on charges of desertion and collaboration with the enemy.

Pfc. Garwood, 33, returned to the United States in March after passing a note to a visitor in Hanoi saying he wanted to come home after 13½ years in Vietnam.

The formal charges against him are desertion, absence without authorization, soliciting U.S. troops to throw down their weapons, accepting a position with an enemy army, attempting to cause insubordination and physical and verbal attacks on fellow POWs.

If convicted, he would be the first Vietnam-era soldier convicted of such acts and could receive the death penalty.

Chief Warrant Officer Anton said that Pfc. Garwood performed the duties of a cadre member at a prison camp near Da Nang in 1968 and 1969.

"The Vietnamese told us he was one of the cadre of the camp," said the chief warrant officer, one of 15 witnesses, most of them POWs, expected to testify during Pfc. Garwood's hearing.

"We were supposed to treat the guards with what they called respect and we were supposed to treat Bobby Garwood with respect," said Chief Warrant Officer Anton, who was imprisoned in South Vietnam from January, 1968, until March, 1973.

## China Reported Testing Missiles

PEKING, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — China is believed to have conducted at least six missile tests so far this year, the last on Nov. 26 from a launch site in one of its central provinces, diplomatic sources said.

They said this week that at least four missile tests were made over a range of about 1,900 kilometers (1,200 miles), suggesting the rockets tested on this course were intermediate-range ballistic missiles. China is also believed to have deployed some operational, limited-range intercontinental ballistic missiles with a range of between 6,000 and 6,500 kilometers (3,750 and 4,000 miles).

Diplomatic sources said there was no indication that the ICBMs had been fully tested, although they suggested the recent missile tests may have included the intercontinental type.

## Western Oil Power Strains Canada's National Policies

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA (NYT) — The sudden election called for Feb. 18 reflects a historic shift in power from East to West, from the industrial center of Ontario to the vast oil and gas fields of Alberta.

Ontario has a third of Canada's people and accounts for half the country's industrial wealth. It has been a constant of Canadian political life that what Ontario wants, Ontario gets.

Canada's national policy from the start has been designed to suit a province strategically situated on the North American continent. The most striking example has been tariff policy that made the rest of the country pay higher prices for the sake of building up Ontario's industrial base.

The budget that brought about the government's defeat Thursday gave Alberta what it wanted, much to the displeasure of Ontario. The budget, presented by a government whose head, Joe Clark, is an Albertan, announced the end of cheap domestic oil and gas and a rapid rise over the next four years toward world prices.

### Enriches Fund

The transfer of money from Ontario to Alberta that the budget implied seemed to mirror what has happened between the industrialized countries and the petroleum-exporting countries. The division between Alberta and the industrial East, and the strains it has caused to Canadian federalism, have momentarily shoved into the background the problem of Quebec nationalism.

Alberta produces 85 percent of Canadian oil and gas. The province of two million people has grown rich and has amassed an industrial development fund of more than \$4 billion.

But Alberta and the oil companies operating there have watched with increasing envy and annoyance as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has repeatedly decreed big price increases. Alberta has agreed, in the national interest, to small and gradual increases.

A result of this pricing arrangement according to Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, "is an unprecedented subsidy by one province to the rest of Canada." He added that "by far the largest beneficiary of this policy is the province of Ontario, where more than 30 percent of Canada's manufacturing industry is located."

Even before the budget was introduced Premier William Davis of Ontario was warning of "an excessive and imprudent response to the claims of the producing provinces and the petroleum industry."

### Ignores Warning

By ignoring Mr. Davis's warning and reflecting Mr. Lougheed's concerns, the budget demonstrated the growing strength of the West's once muted voice. Over the next four years, Alberta, with Saskatchewan and British Columbia, a region of

fewer than six million people, would get about \$34 billion in extra revenues from the planned price increases. The oil companies, most of them American, would get an additional \$28 billion.

The price increases were meant, according to Mr. Clark's government, to help make Canada self-sufficient in energy by 1990 by encouraging conservation and financing of new oil and gas discoveries. To opponents of the government and to

Ontario, it means the enrichment of Alberta and the oil companies at the expense of the consuming and industrial provinces.

The problem for Mr. Clark is that while Alberta has the resources, Ontario still has the votes. In last May's election, his Progressive Conservative majority in the West more or less balanced the Liberal domination of Quebec.

It was southern Ontario that provided Mr. Clark with enough seats

to form a minority government. He must now persuade Ontarians that what is good for Alberta is good for them, too.

"Tory times are hard times," goes a saying in Canadian politics. It is a thought fostered by the Liberals, and more than ever they will seek to impress it on the conscience of Ontario voters. But if the Liberals win, they too will have to face what has become one of the major divisive issues in Canadian life.

## On 90-Day Visits for Business, Pleasure

## White House Backs Eased U.S. Visa Policy

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Legislation to allow certain foreign tourists and businessmen to enter the United States without first obtaining visas has won the support of the Carter administration.

The administration has proposed to the Senate Judiciary Committee that visas be waived for 90-day visits for business or pleasure by citizens of countries that:

- Do not require nonimmigrant visas for visiting U.S. citizens or are prepared to abolish such a requirement.

- Have a U.S. nonimmigrant visa refusal rate of not more than 2 percent during the last fiscal year before the waiver proposal becomes effective. (Refusal rate refers to the percentage of U.S. nonimmigrant visa applications turned down by a given country.)

The waiver would not apply to students, potential immigrants or those who already have been refused visas. Eligible countries would be jointly designated by the secretary of state and attorney general, and eligibility could be terminated if the waiver resulted in "a meaningful increase in attempted or successful entry" by unqualified aliens.

To ensure that visitors entering the United States without visas are aware of the conditions governing their stay, and that adequate entry and departure controls are maintained, the administration proposed that existing agreements between international carriers and the Immigration and Naturalization Service be expanded.

The agreements would include issuing tickets on round-trip or third-country destination bases only, making sure the tickets are stamped "non-refundable in the United States" and having passengers sign forms stating their awareness of the limitations governing their visits (a ban on work, on changing their temporary visitor status and on staying longer than 90 days).

The carrier would provide the required INS form when tickets are purchased or at embarkation. The form would be presented, together with the visitor's passport and ticket, to an immigration inspector at the port of entry. The determina-

tion of admissibility would rest solely with the INS.

A spokesman for the Air Transport Association, which strongly supports visa-waiver legislation, said the airlines would have no trouble complying with the proposals.

The administration proposal comes after weeks of prodding by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The committee is almost certain to add a visa-waiver rider to the Immigration and Nationality Efficiency Act when it marks up the bill early next year.

The Senate approved waivers earlier this year as part of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, but the provision was deleted at the insistence of the House Judiciary Committee, which considered it an infringement on its prerogatives. On the House side, a visa-waiver bill was proposed in August and is awaiting action by the Judiciary subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law.

The House bill differs from the

administration proposal in that the proposed refusal rate cutoff is 2.5 percent rather than 2 percent. (The difference amounts to 25 refusals for every thousand visa applications, and since the number of visas issued runs into the millions it would be substantial.)

State Department sources estimate that citizens of 31 countries including almost all of Western Europe and Japan would qualify under either measure.

Supporters of visa-waiver legislation argue that such action would help the United States live up to the freedom-of-travel provisions in the Helsinki agreements and put the country's visa policy on the same basis as that of most other developed nations. They also say, waivers would increase tourism, bringing more money into the United States, providing more jobs and easing the balance-of-payments.

Opponents cite the problems of controlling entry to the United States, arguing that the waivers might facilitate illegal immigration.

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## Another perspective on our project capability

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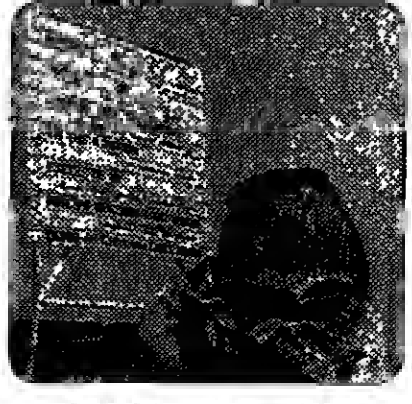
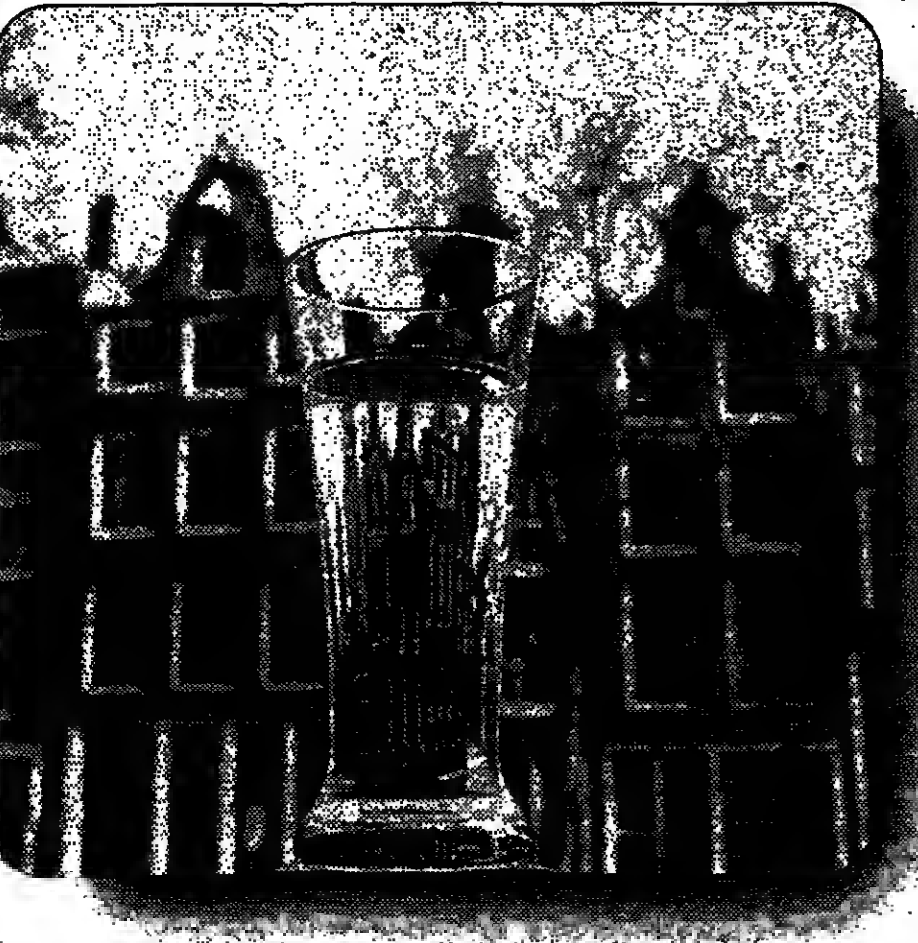
always been important, in the years ahead it would become vital, and at the same time, more difficult to achieve.

So the Amsterdam Water Authority installed a Philips computerised supervision system to monitor all water-treatment processes at their main purification plant. This 'pilot system' served as a basis to develop an automatic control strategy involving two other (new) purification plants and the connecting

pipeline. Again, Philips were asked to supply the computerised system. The purification process as a whole, as well as each of the individual sub-processes, are continuously monitored and controlled. In addition, the system can provide valuable management information for long-term operational and financial control, and perform daily logging of plant and process data for later evaluation.

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clearly indicates, Philips possess both the technology and the experience to contribute a specialised capability to a wide variety of projects, anywhere in the world. And the scope of this capability can be accessed from the following examples.



Nationwide telephony. In a joint venture project with L.M. Ericsson, we are presently upgrading Saudi Arabia's public telephone system to computer control, extending the network throughout the kingdom, and increasing the subscriber capacity by 470 000 lines. To do this, over 13,000 kilometres of cabling must be laid, and connected to more than 100 newly equipped telephone exchanges. We also have to equip four network management computer centres and a software programming centre, and provide training facilities for local maintenance and service. All within the remarkably short period of three years! The first phase of this, the largest and most ambitious telecommunications project in history, was completed right on schedule. And progress on the second - final - phase is proceeding likewise.



Building construction. The 63-storey Hopewell Centre in Hong Kong is a striking example of aesthetics merged with modern technology. Philips were specialist advisors for the electronic systems and lighting in this project. We also supplied a computerised building automation system as well as systems for closed circuit TV, public address, paging, lighting and security.



Aviation. To meet an estimated throughput of 220 planes per day by 1980, Singapore's Changi International Airport Authority will use a LORAD (long range radar and display) air traffic control system capable of simultaneously processing flight plan data for up to 300 flights while monitoring as many as 250 aircraft. Ground-movement surveillance at the airport will be by means of a high-definition ASDE (airport surface detection equipment) which presents a clear 'bird's eye' view of all runways, taxiways, moving and stationary objects, on daylight viewing radar displays. Designed and manufactured by Signal (a Philips company) in close co-operation with Singapore Philips and the Singapore civil aviation authorities, these new installations will make Changi one of the most technically advanced airports in the Far East.

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### Israel Cites Election Advances

## Progress Seen on Palestinian Self-Rule

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (AP) — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. negotiators claimed today to have made progress on Palestinian autonomy, but still appeared far apart on key issues such as the status of Jerusalem and its Arab voters.

At the end of the one-day meeting Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said it took 14 weeks of Rhodesia peace talks before agreement was reached, and that the seven-month-old autonomy talks had not had nearly as long to work out a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The negotiators held the seventh session of autonomy talks at the hotel near the pyramids where they first sat down to talk peace two years ago.

Israeli chief delegate Yosef Burg told the opening session, "It's a good omen that we are meeting where the peace talks began in December, 1977. Nobody can say it didn't work."

#### Sees Support

Mr. Burg said at a news conference at the end of the session that he believed progress made by a committee on procedures for an election in the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip would attract Palestinian support.

"We have made progress in working on an election system, election rights, how to vote and be elected, and I personally hope that the progress will show to the Palestinian Arabs that there will be a process of free elections and that it is worthwhile to participate," he said.

The three parties said in a statement that expert assistance would be sought by groups working on the powers and responsibilities of a self-rule council for the Palestinians.

### U.S. to Send Israel Palestinian for Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP) — Ziyad Abu Eain, a Palestinian accused by Israel of terrorist activities, yesterday was ordered returned to Israel to stand trial for murder.

U.S. magistrate Olga Jurco rejected arguments that the crime he is accused of committing — the May 14 bombing of a marketplace in Tiberias, Israel, in which two persons were killed and 36 injured — was political in nature. Defense attorneys argued that political crimes are exempt from the provisions of the U.S.-Israeli extradition treaty.

Mr. Khalil said the experts would come from each of the three sides, but no further details were given.

Many observers doubt the May, 1980, deadline for agreement on an autonomy plan can be met on schedule because of the wide differences between Egypt and Israel over the concept of autonomy.

Mr. Sadat has said autonomy is a way station to full independence for the 1.2 million Palestinians residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which Israel has occupied since the 1967 war.

Egyptian negotiators have pressed for legislative powers for the Arabs in occupied territories and demanded that residents of Arab Jerusalem have the right to vote in proposed self-rule elections.

Israeli leaders have defined autonomy more narrowly — as control over people and not land — and have refused to consider the idea of a Palestinian state or the division of Jerusalem.

The issue of whether Arabs in the former Jordanian section of Jerusalem would be allowed to vote appeared to be a major point of contention.

"It is one of the points where we surely agree to disagree," said Mr. Burg, restating Israel's rejection of an Egyptian contention that the Arab section is part of the West Bank.



**QUACK** — Tony Ventrese of Rotherham, England, is a radio-control enthusiast who has branched out from model boats and airplanes. Here he guides his latest innovation, a remote-controlled hunter's duck decoy, back to pondside.

### Evacuation Deadline Nears

## Militant Israelis Resolve To Retain Illegal Outpost

By William Claiborne

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, Dec. 19 (WP) — With only 13 days left before the deadline to evacuate their illegal outpost near here, the fiercely determined ultra-nationalist settlers of Elon Moreh are entrenching themselves deeper into the rocky hillside, clinging to the implausible belief that the government will practically annex the West Bank before it forcibly removes them.

As a piercing winter wind swept across the Samaritan hills yesterday and Arab landowners in the nearby village of Rujib waited expectantly for the settlers to begin moving off their property, a bulldozer inched its way up the dirt road leading to the trailer homes that make up Elon Moreh.

But instead of beginning to raze the infrastructure of the settlement, as ordered by the highest court in Israel, the workmen were improving the winding roadway.

The 15 Israeli families that comprise the nucleus of Elon Moreh continue to work on their modest little houses, planting in flowerbeds scratched out of the rocky soil and touching up their quarters as if they had a lifetime lease on the land.

#### Permanency

There are signs of permanency everywhere, despite the countdown to the end of Elon Moreh: an intricate network of water and sewage pipes carefully designed to accommodate more houses, a well-stocked convenience store, a tiny daycare center and primary school, and television antennas on the rooftops.

Mikhail Shurt, an activist in the militant Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) settlement movement, explained what the signs of permanency are all about.

"We have no intention of becoming wandering Jews inside greater Israel," Mrs. Shurt said firmly, with a touch of hardness in her voice that comes from being moved out of illegal settlements eight times in the last six years.

Mrs. Shurt is not atypical of Gush Emunim settlers, some of the most fervent of whom picked Elon Moreh for a stand against the grow-

ing opposition to Jewish settlements on Arab land. She is undoubtedly mystic when it comes to defining Jewish rights to the West Bank.

"Why? Because this is the heart of Israel. Somewhere around here the first place Abraham said 'One could say this is where started as a nation,'" Mrs. Shurt said.

The Elon Moreh settlers have been here since June 7, when an Israeli Army assisted operation, first tents and generators and tanks were put in place before Arab landowners could appeal to high court of Israel.

But the court eventually did the appeal petitions, and on Oct. 19, it gave the settlers month to leave, a deadline Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet later extended six weeks to Dec. 31.

The government began preparing a new site at the nearby hill of Kabir, and earlier this month appeared that the settlers would move and the crisis had been averted.

But Gush Emunim leaders claimed that their agreement to evacuate Elon Moreh was conditioned on Mr. Begin's willingness formally declare a change in the legal status of the West Bank, an assertion that the West is not legally an occupied territory and, therefore, Hague conventions prohibiting against seizing land for civilian settlements are applicable.

Although the government has ways contended that the West is never was legally sovereign to claim, when seized it in 1948, therefore is not an occupied territory, it has recognized the legality of the Hague and Gush Emunim's position, recognizing that otherwise would be tantamount to annexation.

"If we have a declaration this is not conquered land, move," Mrs. Shurt said, adding movement issued by Elon Moreh leader Benni Katzover.

When reminded that the David Ben-Gurion peace treaty explicitly prohibits Israel from changing West Bank's legal status without the consent of the other parties to the United States, and the Palestinians, if they join Shurt replied:

"It isn't a secret that we cancel the autonomy and think that this whole process will be a disaster. At the end of the day, we would like to annex Judea and Samaria, but if we can't do that, at least the government can't say not occupied territory."

With these wide differences between Gush Emunim and the government, committed as it is to the Camp David peace process, there appears little chance of avoiding a confrontation with Elon Moreh residents.

#### Role of Court

The government could use the crisis by extending the deadline, but there is some chance of that.

Foreign Ministry officials today that Attorney General Zvi Kahane told Mr. Begin only the court can issue a decision on the change of status of West Bank, and that it can be done by the ministry or the court, as claimed by Gush Emunim. Mr. Begin has hinted that a decision is running out, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, a conservative, says that when Moreh deadline expires, should be moved and that fifteen families cannot play a role in a country.

A source close to Mr. Begin, the prime minister's secretary, possibly violent clash between army and Gush Emunim. "If we have to remove the force and there is bloodshed, the government would be the source said."

### Dr. Nolan Lewis Psychoanalyst

**Nuremberg, Germany**  
FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 19 — Dr. Nolan D.C. Lewis, a psychoanalyst noted for his work in Nuremberg trials, died here today.

Dr. Lewis was asked to examine 22 high-ranking Nazis who were tried for war crimes after World War II. After interviews with the Nazis and their associates, he ruled that the 22 were sane and fit for trial.

Dr. Lewis studied under Sigmund Freud and was later a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University in New York.

He served as the head of the New York Psychiatric Institute and was a member of the American College of Psychoanalysts. In 1970, he published works of clinical significance.

**Pair Shot, Wounded By Attackers in Rome**  
ROME, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Two men shot two persons in the Naples and in Catania, Sicily today, authorities said.

In the incident in Catania, the victim was a 20-year-old Christian Democratic politician, Stefano Carrazzini, who was shot by the occupants of a car.

### Sudan Is Moving Toward Breaking Relations With Egypt Over Israel

#### Proposal Rejected

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Palestinian mayors in the Israeli-occupied territories today rejected a proposal by Egypt to establish liaison offices in their towns.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, yesterday proposed the creation of the liaison offices in an attempt to persuade Palestinians to join the autonomy talks.

"Nobody will cooperate with these offices," said Mayor Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul in the West Bank. "If anybody goes there they would only be representing themselves and not what the people want."

But Mr. Milhem said the Palestinians might be persuaded to join the negotiations if they were assured the 5-year autonomy plan would lead to a Palestinian state.

February, and Sudan has said that its diplomats in the Egyptian capital will be called home when the Israeli flag flies in Cairo.

Sudan was one of Egypt's few remaining Arab backers, but recently it began criticizing the Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts after pressure from oil-rich Arab financial backers at the Arab summit meeting in Tunis last month.

#### Cinders Crack Cockpit

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — Flying cinders cracked the cockpit windshield of an All Nippon Airways TriStar airliner, carrying 36 persons over Mount Sakurajima near here yesterday. The plane landed safely and no one was injured, airline officials said.

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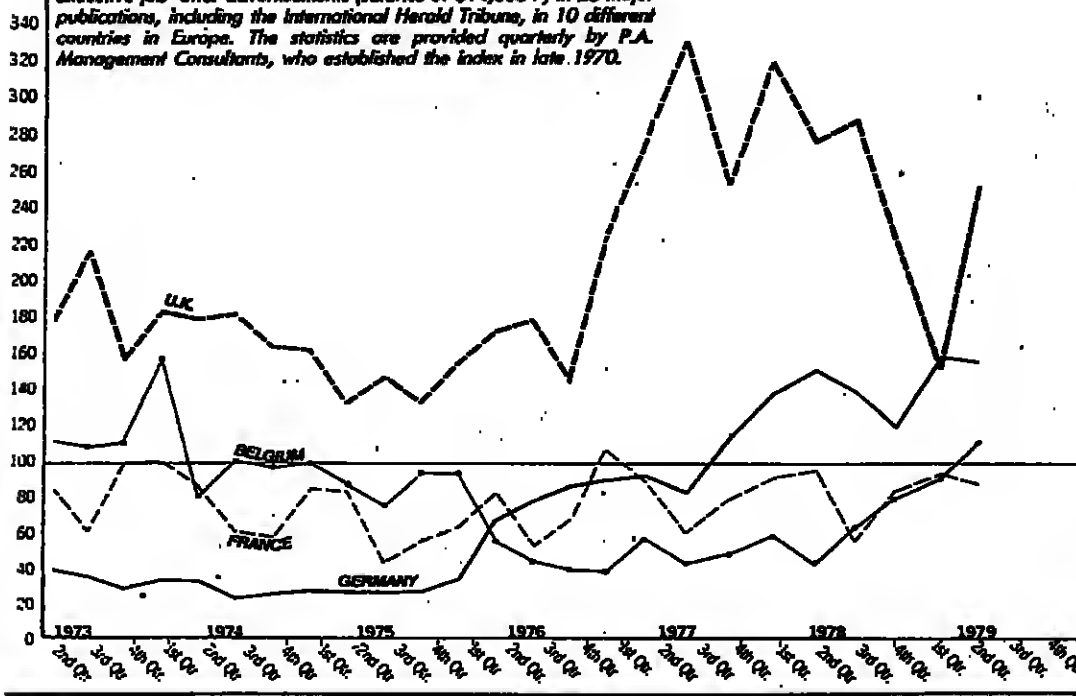
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News Analysis

Mexico Seeks Stability to Exploit Oil-Fueled Economy

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Hammer and chisel in hand, President Jose Lopez Portillo stood before a large unadorned stone titled "Mexico." "Well, what's it going to be?" asked a bedraggled peasant. "That's what I'd like to know," replied the president. And to one side, a round businessman in a top hat added, quietly, "Me too."

The scene is of course spurious, dreamed up by the Mexican cartoonist Rius and published last week in the political magazine Proceso to mark the halfway point in President Lopez Portillo's six-year term.

But the cartoon seemed to capture the questioning mood of the country. In the last three years, Mr. Lopez Portillo, helped by vast oil discoveries, has restored confidence in the economy and strengthened political freedom. Yet many here remain uncertain what kind of Mexico is taking shape.

More specifically, there is a widespread feeling that oil has placed Mexico at a crucial crossroads at which it must define the social and economic model that will take the country into the 21st century.

"We confront an alternative of historic dimension," the powerful pro-government Labor Congress said this week. "Either aggressive monopolistic capitalism prevails and consolidates an anti-democratic and unjust society or Mexico turns toward construction of a new society, the society of workers to which we aspire through revolutionary nationalism and profound structural reforms."

The private sector, which has benefited enormously from the government's economic policies, also seems aware that a critical point has been reached in the life of the administration. "We won the first half," a prominent industrialist said. "In the past, we've won the first half, but lost the second — and the game. This time, we have to keep winning."

The president, on the other hand, eager to avoid being placed in any ideological category, has both dampened expectations of any dramatic surge of populism and has de-

fended himself against charges of being conservative by reminding Mexicans of the severe economic crisis that he inherited.

Faced by a collapsing currency, widespread unemployment, a flight of capital, record inflation and peasant unrest, Mr. Lopez Portillo had few options in December, 1976. He therefore established an Alliance for Production with the private sector, held down wage demands and accepted an austerity program proposed by the International Monetary Fund.

"It would be monstrous and, for me, deeply painful and offensive for the Alliance for Production to be seen as a system for protecting the private sector," he argued. "It was an effort to save the country's economic apparatus and in that we succeeded."

But the president's success in guiding the country from slump to boom, from an economic growth rate of 1.7 percent in 1976 to 7.5 percent this year, has also helped blur memories of the recent crisis and focus attention anew on the country's chronic social problems.

In response, Mr. Lopez Portillo has again urged patience, arguing that the effects of the crisis are still being felt, above all in high inflation. "Mexico is not yet receiving the benefits of its oil," he said. "We're in what I call the 'zero year' between what we will become and what we are. One stage has not yet arrived and the other is not yet over."

A man of philosophical bent, who came to power through administrative rather than political posts, Mr. Lopez Portillo is among the few presidents who have tried to govern instead of rule Mexico. And his goal would appear to be a country guided by reason and planning rather than whim and influence.

Perhaps the most significant change the president has made has been the introduction of detailed planning, a process that has so far involved urban, agricultural and industrial sectors and will reach a climax next month with the announcement of a Global Development Plan.

In the economy, the administration has begun a much-needed tax reform and is promoting the growth of the stock exchange. And, trying

to reverse a centuries-old tradition of life in the mountains, it is guiding Mexico's urban and industrial growth toward underpopulated coastal areas.

Typical of the long-term changes being sought by Mr. Lopez Portillo is the government's family-planning program. Even though Mexico's population seems certain to grow from 68 million today to at least 110 million in the year 2000, the hope is to lower the annual growth rate from 3.5 percent in 1974 to 2.5 percent in 1982 and to just 1 percent at the end of the century.

Mr. Lopez Portillo's view is that broad social development can come only through the creation of jobs and that full employment can come only as a result of vast industrial investment. The focus of his strategy is therefore long-term industrialization, which, even with growing oil revenues, cannot resolve the chronic underemployment before the end of the century. "But for the first time in 10 years, job creation is higher than the growth of the population," the president noted recently.

"Economic Indigestion"

For the rest of his term, though, his main challenge may be to hold down public expectations at a time of rising oil earnings. To minimize "economic indigestion" — inflation, corruption and waste — he has placed a ceiling of 2,250,000 barrels a day on oil output from next year, but exports of oil and other natural products in 1980 will still be worth \$11 billion.

With inflation expected to exceed 25 percent next year, the short-term cost of the long-term solution will nevertheless involve considerable hardship for many Mexicans. The president, though, accepts inflation as the price for greater employment and seems in no mood to change his approach.

"I am perfectly well defined as a president of the Mexican revolution who is responding to the challenges of the moment and the expectations of the country in given circumstances," he said. "I have no anguish about greater definition. I and my government are perfectly defined."

—JACK FOISIE

Brother, Cousin Killed in Last 3 Months

Truce Was Too Late for Black Rhodesian

SALISBURY (LAT) — Aaron Nyamutumba heard about the cease-fire in the Rhodesian guerrilla war when he awakened Tuesday and turned on the radio.

"It has come three months too late," the 29-year-old construction worker said to his wife, Joyce, as they and their two small children stirred in their one-room concrete house on the outskirts of Salisbury.

Mr. Nyamutumba lost his 15-year-old brother three months ago. The boy was killed, Mr. Nyamutumba said, by government troops.

"They shot him when he tried to run away during a roundup of villagers in our tribal homeland," he said sadly. "They said we were helping the terrorists. But my family wasn't helping anybody. We were just trying to live alone."

Mr. Nyamutumba also lost a cousin, beaten to death a few weeks ago by guerrillas. "They saw him wearing a pair of government-issue socks, so they said he was working for the government."

With his feeling of bitterness toward both sides, it might be expected that the tall, pleasant-faced Mr. Nyamutumba would be unde-

cided about whom he will vote for in the British-supervised elections due to follow implementation of the cease-fire.

"I hate Nkomo like hell," he said, referring to Joshua Nkomo, one of the guerrilla leaders. Mr. Nkomo is a member of the Ndebele tribal group, and Mr. Nyamutumba is from the Shona tribal family. The two tribes have waged war in the past, and today seem to be sworn political enemies.

"I don't think I will vote for the bishop again," he said, continuing his rundown of choices. He referred to former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, who is a bishop in the Methodist Church.

Under an agreement reached at a peace conference in London aimed at bringing legitimate independence to the country, Bishop Muzorewa relinquished his office to permit a temporary return of British rule. This is one provision for ending the guerrilla war, a conflict waged first against white minority rule of former leader Ian Smith and then against Bishop Muzorewa's biracial government in which whites still held substantial power.

"The bishop did not keep his promises. He did not improve our living," Mr. Nyamutumba said. "But did you expect he could in six months he was in office?" he was asked.

"He could have raised our wages in that time, but he didn't. So I will not vote for him," Mr. Nyamutumba said.

"I will vote for Mugabe," he declared, referring to Robert Mugabe, the other guerrilla leader, who is of the Shona tribal group.

"But isn't Mugabe a socialist, maybe a Marxist?"

Mr. Nyamutumba is a high school graduate and his quick reply indicated understanding of the political philosophies. "He may be, but he is to be democratically elected, so he will run a democratic government," Mr. Nyamutumba said. "We need some socialism, although I don't expect or even want the whites to give up what is rightfully theirs. As for Mugabe's support from Russia, a black nationalist must take help from anyone who will help him."

—JACK FOISIE



Kurt Schilling in Vienna court, flanked by two policemen.

Austria Convicts Swiss for Military Spying

VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 19 (AP) — Swiss press consultant Kurt Schilling today was sentenced by an Austrian court to a five-month suspended prison term for aiding a military intelligence service of a foreign power.

Schilling, who had pleaded guilty to the charge, also ordered expelled from Austria.

Schilling, 57, said he had been asked to support the work of official Swiss observers at the maneuvers, the largest in Austria since 1918. He was not paid, but was to have been able to turn in an expense account.

Arrested Nov. 24 near Amstetten, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Vienna, Schilling, a reserve colonel in the Swiss Army, was charged with gathering military intelligence for a foreign power.

Schilling contended he had been asked to observe the maneuvers by Swiss Col. Albert Bachmann. Swiss officials said that Col. Bachmann was later suspended from his job for acting without authority.

The November maneuvers involved 32,000 troops and were intended to test the Austrian military ability to attack an invader's rear units.

But Arranges Public Screenings

eking TV Bars Film on Privilege Abuse

By James P. Sterba

Peking (NYT) — Many Peking television viewers were disappointed Nov. 25, when a scheduled videotape drama about a young man who went posing as the son of various government officials was not shown at the last minute.

Known as a Peking resident televisioner, the station was told, "The leaders will not allow it," by a station worker who did little to hide his anger.

However, the drama is shown before packed houses in selected auditoriums and theaters in what appears to be a defiance by the television station, which is supposed to be under control of Communist Party officials.

One station, one of two in the capital, has been circulating 70-minute drama to various theaters and selling it to work units.

Based on True Story drama, entitled, "Who Is He?" is based on a true story of a man from Shanghai who talked his way into free wine, a watch, money, and theater tickets, and even a divorce of a former capitalist's wife before he was caught.

Wenhui Daily, the Shanghai paper that first reported the drama, said that the youth had no technique other than saying he is the son of the "vice chief of Peking, or some other official."

Lesser officials fell all over themselves to accommodate him. The last year, the Chinese government hierarchy has sanctioned much open discussion in the press about senior cadres and their lives, abusing their privileges, even, circulated a document listing exactly what perquisites were allowed to officials of a certain rank.

The drama, made for television, produced in that atmosphere, in recent weeks, the Chinese government has clamped down on dissent and has grown sensitive to charges of abuse in high places. Observers speculated that this new atmosphere may have been responsible for the drama's cancellation on television.

Good Looks

The taped drama was unusual in a handsome actor plays the part of the villain. Usually, in Chinese films, goodness is associated with a sharp eye, the villain picks a pretty girl on a train. Her husband and bearing indicate that she is the daughter of a well-placed official. He tells her, without a blush, he is the son of the Shanghai social party secretary — and finally things are made easy for him.

After, he talks two girls from different families into marrying him. One girl brings him home to her mother, who is delighted her daughter made such an advantageous match. The mother and dines him, even giving

anish Farmers

rotest Tax Plan

ROSENHAGEN, Dec. 19 (AP) — At 5,000 farmers on tractors blocked traffic in Copenhagen.

11 other cities today in a protest against a government plan to raise a tax on their gains from the situation of the Danish kroner.

The protesters were here hoping a meeting with Premier Anker Jensen, who is seeking parliamentary approval of his economic program.

The current government proposal raises a one-time tax of .07 percent on the \$150 million that Danish agricultural interests are expected to realize from the 5-percent devaluation of the kroner earlier this

U.S. Wary of Combat Role For Russia in Afghanistan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP) — The United States expressed renewed concern yesterday about a continuing buildup of combat-equipped Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said the U.S. estimate of Soviet military personnel in that country is now somewhat higher than 5,000, the figure released by the department Saturday. However, Mr. Reston said, reports of 10,000 to 20,000 Russian troops in the country "appear to be exaggerated."

The State Department has reported that more than 1,000 of the Russians that recently arrived in the country are combat troops. It is this growing contingent, rather than the military advisers and air base guards who previously were reported to be in Afghanistan, which is drawing the American puzzlement and concern.

Some U.S. officials have speculated that the Russians are preparing to shift from an essentially advisory role in the Kabul government's war against rebellious Moslem tribesmen to direct involvement in ground combat. Such a combat role would be highly unusual for the Russians.

Vietnam Assails Cambodian Visit By Carter's Wife

PEKING, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Vietnam charged at the China-Vietnam peace talks today that President Carter sent his wife to visit Cambodian refugee camps only to win him votes in the U.S. presidential election.

Dinh Nho Liem, chief of the Vietnamese delegation, said after the 15th session of the deadlocked negotiations. "The U.S. imperialists are raising a hue and cry about famine in Cambodia but they have been using aid to Cambodian for political purposes."

"Carter himself has used his wife to conduct his campaign for aid in Cambodia for the presidential election in the United States," he said. "Roselyn Carter wanted to show that Carter is humane. But the most humane act to be taken in Cambodia is to eliminate the Pol Pot regime, a horrible genocidal regime."

Meanwhile, China charged that Vietnam "deliberately created famine and pushed the Cambodian people to the verge of extinction" in order to control the country. Mr. Liem replied that the United Nations and Red Cross agreed that without Vietnamese aid Cambodia would have more difficulties in getting food.

China also warned that serious consequences will result unless Vietnam stops alleged border intrusions into Chinese territory. But China stopped short of threatening to punish the Vietnamese a "second lesson" by invading Vietnam as China did Feb. 17.

Soviet pilots and gunners were reported this fall to be flying helicopter gunship missions against the rebels, and Russians reportedly had taken over Bagram air base near Kabul to handle incoming logistical flights.

The officials also said, however, that there is no certainty that the Soviet role is changing, or do they have an estimate of the numbers of troops that will be sent to Afghanistan in the present round of transport flights. It is still considered possible — though somewhat less likely as the buildup continues — that the new Soviet force is intended to protect the airfield and other Russian facilities and personnel, or that the troops are intended to shore up Afghan support for the embattled regime of President Hafizullah Amin.

Gunfire at Amin Residence

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 19 (UPI) — A gun battle erupted in the official residence of President Amin in Kabul during the weekend and Mr. Amin escaped injury, the Urdu-language newspaper the Morningstar said yesterday.

The report said that two groups exchanged fire briefly. It said no further details were available on the shooting and said there was no word of deaths or injuries. The report was filed from Peshawar on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

This was the second shooting incident reported at Mr. Amin's residence this month. On Dec. 3, the Morningstar reported a shooting at the residence in which it said 200 members of the ruling Khalq Party were injured, including Mr. Amin. In an interview with Indian and Italian journalists last week, Mr. Amin acknowledged that there had been a coup attempt and refrained from denying that he had been wounded.

Pakistan Curbs Jail Visits to Ali

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — Martial law authorities have stopped foreign journalists from visiting jailed Pakistan journalist Salam Ali, who was sentenced to a year of rigorous imprisonment for writing an anti-government article.

Mr. Ali, a correspondent for the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review, was sentenced last month by a military tribunal. During his first two weeks in jail, Mr. Ali was allowed to meet two Western journalists on condition that they did not report their visit or discuss political topics.

Attempts by two other foreign journalists during the weekend and Monday to visit Mr. Ali were turned down. A martial law spokesman said that from now on Mr. Ali would be allowed to receive visits only once a week from his immediate family and close friends named by him.

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## Three Cheers for Rhodesia

The Patriotic Front in Rhodesia has done what a lot of people, friends as well as foes, doubted it would ever do: abandon the battlefield for a political contest that will surely try its fragile unity and perhaps deny it power. To be sure, the Front had reason. Its nearly exhausted sponsors in the Front-line states were insisting on it. Its rivals in Salisbury, having pretty well consolidated their military operations, were moving toward breaking their longtime international isolation. Still, the most fateful thing in a war, after starting it, is recognizing when to stop it. For making this choice the Front deserves immense respect — no less, in fact, than the Salisbury regime deserves for the earlier political compromises that alone let the British extract matching compromises from the Front.

What Salisbury and the Front have done is commit themselves to building a functioning black-majority, multiracial democracy in southern Africa: a miracle. There is no underestimating the obstacles yet to be overcome, but there is also no underestimating the importance of the effort. The success that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy has achieved in Rhodesia should facilitate a parallel success for Western diplomacy soon in the neighboring territory of Namibia. Not

only will this double triumph preempt a larger continuing southern African war, one that almost certainly would have drawn ever-greater Cuban and Soviet participation. A fresh and near example of racial cooperation is bound to play usefully in the intense debate South Africa's ruling whites are conducting on their own country's future.

In less than half a year's time, Mrs. Thatcher turned a sow's ear of a negotiation into a silk purse. She has reaped the credit during her current Washington visit — and deservedly so. It's only fair to note, however, the U.S. contribution. Jimmy Carter was himself never able to become an effective mediator in Rhodesia. But he was correct in contending that there was a peaceful, pro-Western, multiracial way — that black animus, Marxist ideology and Soviet-Cuban strategy did not have to be controlling. In the last lap, too, he rose above the pro-guerrilla cast that had long dogged his diplomacy, resisting an effort to have him undermine Britain's down-the-middle approach by keeping sanctions on alone. The United States thus comes out in a good position to play its part in helping Rhodesia become Zimbabwe, a country all of its citizens can call their own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Windfall Outrage

The oil windfall tax, in the butchered form in which the U.S. Senate has now passed it, is outrageously weak. It makes enormous and dangerous concessions to an industry that is already very large and already enjoys more than normal prosperity. The defense of this bill is that the tax must be kept light to provide the industry with incentives. But the incentives in this bill are wildly and disproportionately high. The House version of this tax is in every respect superior.

The crucial issue is the tax on newly discovered oil. A year ago, under price controls, the oil sold for \$12.60 a barrel. Today it's been decontrolled, for compelling reasons of national interest, and it goes at prices around \$30 a barrel. Over the next two years, as the price controls are lifted on all oil, the revenues of the oil producers will more than double. The purpose of the windfall tax is to return some of that enormous flow to the public and — beyond the obvious matters of equity — provide a shock absorber to the rest of the economy against this immense diversion of money to one industry.

Under the Senate's bill, the windfall tax on that \$30 barrel of newly discovered oil would be 95 cents. The windfall is real. The tax is a joke.

If the price rose to \$40 — not, unfortunately, beyond imagination — the tax would be a terrific \$1.80. The House bill is a different matter. Its top rate is 60 percent on this oil, compared with the Senate's 10 percent. On a \$30 barrel of oil, the tax would be \$6.90. Is that really unendurably harsh and confiscatory? Remember that it would leave the producer \$23.10 for oil that, produced a year

earlier, would have gone for that \$12.60. Producers' revenues will rise rapidly under either bill. The question is how fast to let them rise.

The Senate bill, its authors say, would raise \$178 billion over the next 10 years. That sounds impressive. But the figure is computed on price and production assumptions that show new revenues to the oil producers — income, that is to say, in addition to their present income — of perhaps \$750 billion over those 10 years. That aggregated 10-year figure obscures an important aspect of this tax: in the Senate's form, it would rapidly decline over the coming decade. The heaviest rates are on the oil from the reserves in production longest, and they are rapidly being depleted.

In a particularly offensive gesture, the Senate has exempted what it calls the small independent producer from paying any windfall tax at all. The small independent producer is an individual selling no more than 1,000 barrels a day — which, with decontrol, will mean an income of \$10 million a year. How's that for populism?

Now the two versions of the windfall tax will go to a House-Senate conference. Since President Carter wants it enacted quickly, perhaps the White House will be tempted to push for the usual split-the-difference compromise. But both the president and the House would do better to disregard the calendar and stand fast. The House bill sets no more than a modest tax. The case for it becomes more compelling with every surge upward in oil prices.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cambodia: Blocking Food

The international groups supplying food to Cambodia have gone out of their way not to antagonize the regime in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese supporting that regime and the Soviet Union, which supports Vietnam. When the rest of the world condemned all three for not allowing enough food into Cambodia, the relief agencies remained quiet enough to get some supplies in. It was a wise gamble; more than \$50,000 tons of food and other supplies have reached Cambodia. More is arriving daily.

But the frustration of these groups has become difficult to deny. An official of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for instance, now admits that little aid has left Cambodia's docks and warehouses. A U.S. intelligence report says some of the aid is being taken to feed Vietnamese and Cambodian soldiers. None of the officials are willing to give up the aid effort. But at least one of them now says that the time could come when they "would have to say strongly and publicly, 'We cannot operate,' and diminish shipments down to nothing." Such words chill the heart.

Phnom Penh and its friends keep saying the hunger isn't disastrous. Cambodia's refugees in Thailand say it is, and their bodies show plain evidence. Whatever one calls it, the lack of food has killed many people, food remains in short supply and Phnom Penh

and Hanoi refuse to give full support to those most able to help. Their motive, presumably, is to bar witnesses to the deprivation who might wish to negotiate an end to Cambodia's civil war. The result is more suffering and death among a dwindling Khmer population.

Most of all, Phnom Penh and Hanoi are holding out for recognition of the new Cambodian regime that replaced the murderous Pol Pot, still fighting a rear-guard resistance. But these tactics can only reduce their chances. It is sad that these questions of legitimacy have colored the entire world's view of Cambodia. But this is to become merely a battle for sovereignty in a wasteland? There must be healthy people worth capturing before the assorted meddlings can continue.

Thailand so wants to avoid a larger war in the area that it has taken steps to keep Cambodian guerrillas from using its territory as a safe base. Other nations, too, may one day be interested in arranging political compromises. But Phnom Penh, Hanoi and Moscow are making any civilized arrangement more difficult with their cynical tolerance of starvation when there is food at hand. They must be doing something very, very wrong when they drive professional feeders of the hungry to start talking about withholding food.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## 'The Dangerous Decade'

By James Reston

NEW YORK — In her first and all too brief visit to the United States as prime minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher gave the political leaders of the United States a few things to consider.

To begin with, she demonstrated by her speech to the Foreign Policy Association here in New York that the art of political speech is not dead. This we had begun to doubt. But nobody who heard her here or in Washington, including those who reject her conservative philosophy, could question her ability to use the English language to reduce the diversity and complexity of contemporary problems to a clearer identity and to command the attention and respect of her audiences.

Second, she reminded us that it is possible to face the perplexities of the 1970s and what she called "the dangerous decade" of the 1980s with serenity and even with hope.

### Challenges

The challenges to our security and to our way of life in the coming 10 years, she said, may be more acute than in the 1970s, but the leaders of the Western nations would need to be firm, calm and united.

"Neither weakness, nor anger nor despair will serve us," she observed. "The problems are daunting, but in my view there is ample reason for optimism."

Mrs. Thatcher has been in office for only seven months. She has clearly not had time to prove that her policies — tight monetary control, reduced government spending, cutting income taxes, raising some sales taxes sharply, abolishing government wage guidelines and dividend controls, etc. — will actually work.

In fact, inflation is now running in Britain at 17-20 percent. The basic government interest rate is now at 17 percent, mortgages are now costing over 15 percent, and while the new prime minister campaigned as the friend of small entrepreneurs, the borrowing rate for small businesses in Britain is now almost at the 20 percent level.

These are sobering facts, which outrage the Socialists and even trouble many Tories, but it was the spirit of Mrs. Thatcher's lectures here that impressed many U.S. listeners who have lately been bewildered by the ambiguities of the U.S. presidential campaign rhetoric.

"The last 10 years have not been a happy period for the Western democracies, domestically or internationally," Mrs. Thatcher said. "Self-questioning is essential to the health of any society. But we have perhaps

carried it too far — and carried to extremes, it causes paralysis. The time has come when the West — above all Europe and the United States — must begin to substitute action for introspection."

Listening to her bold confidence and even determination, one could not help remembering the distinction between the British parliamentary system and the U.S. presidential system.

Mrs. Thatcher has a reliable 43-member majority in the House of Commons. She can insist on support of that majority to transform her policies into law, at least in the early years of her five-year term. Only some spectacular disaster is likely to bring her down (though this can happen, as the new Canadian prime minister, Joe Clark, discovered after only six months in office).

President Carter, however, with much larger majorities in the House and Senate in Washington, cannot count on or compel the support of his fellow Democratic members under the U.S. system. Mrs. Thatcher agreed here that she had the votes and the time to work her way.

### Objectives

Her objectives for Britain are quite clear:

- Less state intervention in Britain's economic and social life.

- More emphasis on the role and responsibility of the individual for the nation's wealth and welfare.

- Renewed emphasis on the idea of freedom and the rule of law.

- Emphasis on the sovereignty of Parliament, rather than on the power of the unions as expressed in recent years.

As for foreign policy, Mrs. Thatcher insisted that it was "time for action" in the 1980s, in this order: to restore the dynamic to our economies in the West; to modernize the West's defenses; to continue to seek agreement with the Soviet Union and its satellites; to help the developing countries to help themselves; to work together to improve the world economy through our international trading and financial institutions; to conserve our resources of energy, and to achieve an understanding with the oil producers in such a way that they and all other countries are benefited.

She was eloquent in her support of President Carter's policy in Iran and highly critical, almost defiant and mocking, of the Soviet system, and she emphasized her theme by quoting Walt Whitman at the end of her New York speech:

"It takes struggles in life to make

strength; it takes fight for principles to make fortitude; it takes crisis to give courage and singleness of purpose to reach an objective."

Having paid tribute to Whitman's ideals, she concluded:

"Let us go down in history as the generation which not only understood what needed to be done but again had the strength, the self-discipline and the resolve to see it through. That is our generation, that is our task for the 1980s!"

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## On Political Instability

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Political instability is unavoidable in the developing world: The clash of cultures, classes and customs is an explosive force. It is sometimes possible, however, to control and channel its potential destructiveness. Iran failed totally. South Korea struggles uneasily. Saudi Arabia, a house built on sand, still has perhaps a little time to shape its destiny, although how much, in the wake of the upsets of the last few weeks, is taxing the minds of the most informed observers.

It was Henry Kissinger who put his finger on the problem in an interview with *The Economist* in February. Looking back at what had gone wrong with U.S. policy in Iran, he confessed: "I accept the argument that I paid insufficient attention to the proposition that political construction should go side by side with economic construction. The failure was less of intelligence agencies than of a conceptual apparatus."

Yet too many outsiders are making the same mistake as they view unfolding events in Saudi Arabia. One doesn't have to be a Marxist historical determinist or a sociologist rooted in Max Weber to see that Saudi Arabia suffers from all the symptoms of a serious social and political illness brought on by too fast and too crude an economic development. The rush to modernization and Westernization, is overwhelming the delicate structure on which it is trying to build.

The Saudi Arabian dilemma is brought into focus by looking at the modern history of South Korea and Iran. South Korea appears to be holding together, despite the death of President Park, the Byzantine conspiracy that caused it and the struggle for power at the top that has followed it, because its economic

foundations are both deep and widely based. Although Park failed on the political front in economic matters, he appears to have achieved success.

Like a handful of other developing countries, South Korea found the magic formula for 10 percent annual GNP growth, but Park never made the mistake of allowing a small, middle and upper class to get too far ahead of the pack. He did not exploit the countryside to benefit the town. He did not allow great inequalities of income or opportunity to build up either between the middle classes and the working classes, or between the urban dwellers and the rural peasantry.

In fact, when Park died, South Korea could boast a remarkable achievement, unparalleled elsewhere in the developing world — rural incomes were ahead of urban pay packets. Needless to say, all this was done at a price. Unions and strikes are forbidden. Political repression has been used as a tool of economic liberalism.

Compare this with the deposed shah's Iran. Although he made a attempt at land reform in the late 1950s, he never took the countryside very seriously. There was little follow-up and all Iran's great resources went into trying to build a new Los Angeles and new Atlanta. It was, as Zbigniew Brzezinski so telling described in his book "Between Two Ages," a "nervous, agitated, tense and fragmented" development, where "instinctive aspirations" took over from "rising expectations."

### Inequalities

The inequalities, the corruption of the shah's inner circle, the seething *humpbacked* out of tune with the shah's drummer's beat, all combined into one great, inflammable mixture. Saudi Arabia, of course, is not Iran. It has never been a secular state attempting to shut the door on the power of the clergy; it has yet to enter fully into the period of full-scale industrializa-

tion. But religion and class their own way just as does mixture.

Although there is not the tem of unemployment and a thing that is so much a danger of large Islamic towns, Saudi Arabia has its own economic problems. There has been an exodus countryside to town and in the new urban dwellers, not poor, are aware that a chasm is getting rich and poor, and that the upper are moving ahead much faster than they are. There is the adapting family life from tents to urban high-rise. There is the problem of the workers who proportionately percent of the population, show not merely the same as their counterparts in America or Western Europe whose political rights are thing more circumscribed.

There is, however, an critical weakness — the of the ruling class. Amalinger, the distinguished columnist of *Newsweek*, noted in a column on the 1950s, he never took the country-side very seriously. There was little follow-up and all Iran's great resources went into trying to build a new Los Angeles and new Atlanta. It was, as Zbigniew Brzezinski so telling described in his book "Between Two Ages," a "nervous, agitated, tense and fragmented" development, where "instinctive aspirations" took over from "rising expectations."

It was in fact the untold conclusion of the Middle East at the conference that Saudi Arabia has little time, if at all, to terms with its political weaknesses. But what the was at this late stage seemed to know, or perhaps dare suggest.

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## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 20, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky is credited with the intention of doing away with many of the needless vexations which help to make life miserable in Russia. There has been one report recently which both Russians and foreigners would be glad to believe true. It is nothing less than that of the abolition of the passport system. Russia shares with Turkey alone, of the countries of Europe, the obnoxious custom according to which every person in Russia, or coming into Russia, becomes a prisoner at the will of the police. The dread of the passport and the necessary visits to the police station which it entails, and the hatred of its inquisitorial nature, keep thousands of visitors away from Russia every year.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 20, 1929

LONDON — The purchase and intended transformation into an office building of the Hotel Cecil, in the Strand, one of the most familiar landmarks of London, is announced. This historic structure, was purchased by Shell-Mex Ltd., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell oil group, for about £1.5 million. Heavy financial losses suffered while part of the building was under repair during the past year are said to have been the cause of the sale. The end of the Hotel Cecil will mean the closing of one of the most celebrated dining-rooms in England, but the purchasers intend to include a deluxe restaurant in the new building, to be taken over in June.

## Stage Is Set

In Shakespeare's opinion, the world is a stage where all human beings are players. Don't you think that the world looks more like a nut-house — full of incurable patients?

ESTHER DELCOURT.

Paris.

## Out of Touch

Like Freddie Sands I, too, am a sufferer from the inability of secretaries in the United States to put the right postage on letters to Europe (Letters, Dec. 8-9). I can assure him, however, that the situation will not get better until indigenous Americans come to realize that there are other countries than their own. This will take a long while, I fear.

I was in a cab enroute to O'Hare

Airport in Chicago a couple of weeks ago and the driver asked me where I was going and how long it would take me to fly there. I told him Switzerland, and a little over eight hours.

"Ah," said he. "And how long would it take you if you drove?"

JOHN PARRY.

Geneva.

## New Centuries

A wrist-slap for journalists (and apparently most Moslems) who wrongly consider the new Moslem year just beginning, 1400, as the first of a new century. Instead, it is the last year of the Moslem 14th century; the 15th century will begin about a year from now, and will be numbered 1401.

Our Gregorian-calendar world will doubtless make the same error in some 20 years by wrongly cele-

brating Jan. 1, 2000, as opening our 21st century and third millennium — which will not really begin until Jan. 1, 2001.

GORDON GASKILL.

Rome.

## Case of Style

William Pfaff's article (HT, Nov. 18) describes what Henry Kissinger cannot camouflage in thousands of words: the tragedy of his and Nixon's Vietnam policy.

What is more incredible is that his manipulations for four years to obtain a face-saving compromise for retreat at the cost of thousands of lives, should earn him worldwide proclamation and a Nobel Peace Prize: a confirmation of Pfaff's last statement in his article: "... a striking case of style over substance."

CHANDLER MALKANI.  
Stade, West Germany.



Theater in France

Hossein's 'Wuthering' Doesn't Reach the Heights

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Guy Dumur's translation-adaptation of Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" at the Theatre de Boulogne-Billancourt, exposes again the familiar flaw of most "dramatized" novels: their want of harmonious theatrical cohesion.

While the main events of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Alice of Old Vincennes" and "East Lynne" may be fitted comfortably and without damage to the proscenium frame, and prosper — all were provincial favorites for 50 years — fiction of higher grade almost inevitably meets a Waterloo in the transfer.

In grappling with the Brontë masterpiece, Dumur, an estimable critic of art and drama, took on a doubly difficult task, challenged not only to make a play from the book but to retain the elusive quality of the original. He has reproduced its general line, its happenings and its dramatic personae faithfully, but with insufficient theatrical ounce. He seems to have left atmospheric evocation to the stagehands.

Thus, the incessant wail of the wind machine suggests not the stormy Yorkshire moors, rather that an attendant has left the back door open, and the dim Dracula-castle lighting less a reminder of spiritual gloom than a suggestion that the electricity bill is overdue.

The tale of the neurotic Catherine's obsession for the demonic, enigmatic Heathcliff, against the desolate background of futility, decay and death, retains its power on the printed page and is in no way remote from contemporary readers, despite its costumed, period scene. It might, indeed, be the stuff for Freudian analysis. But denuded as it is of its deep-running, explanatory psychology and its superb literary subtlety, it resembles a hoary Victorian melodrama with thunderclap coups minus only the shiver music.

Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, adapting the book for the screen some years ago, were permitted the wider range of the movies and managed the retelling more artfully. But Dumur, too, escapes to the outdoors in the prologue and epilogue, showing the childhood romps of the principals on the cliffs. It is not the confining dimension of the boards that troubles the rearrangement of the story, but the overrated dramaturgy.

Robert Hossein's staging is routine, slow and lackluster, his customary directorial flair absent. As an actor he illuminates the proceedings with a strong characterization of Heathcliff in maturity, but the accompanying acting of stock-company complexion. One senses that the cast, a capable one, would rise to the occasion were any occasion to arise, but more eloquent and effective opportunities have not been provided.

Felicien Marceau is among the immortals of the Academie Francaise and one assumes that it is due to that distinction that the Comedie-Francaise has enrolled his boulevard comedy "L'Œuf" in its repertory at the House of Molière.

The production, devised by Jacques Rosny, is attractive, inventive and lively, and Michel Duchaussoy, an exemplary farceur, gives an impeccable impersonation of the go-getter "hero," a thwarted nobody who cracks the stubborn shell of society to feast on its inner rewards. He does so with what means are at his disposal, first by cunning kowtowing, then by marriage into the privileged ranks and finally by murdering his silly wife and pinning the crime on her lover.

Some have acclaimed it as social satire, but a glance betrays it as satire with its shrill out, i.e. burlesque. Its humor is music-hall wisecracking without the Rabelaisian health and vigor of genuine slapstick or, for that matter, music hall at its best. Its cynical pose is irritating in its insistence — like an emphatic oudge or wink — and its comedy, like its wit, is a comedy of the gutter, with neither refinement or wit.

The Comedie-Francaise has made it as diverting a spectacle as possible, polishing brass to take on the glint of gold.

Gifts

Bargain Hints for the Last-Minute Yule Shopper

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — This city is often accused of being the most expensive of them all, although all the things have now soared to about the level. But French flair never suffers itself more than in times of pinch, and Paris is a city where inventively styled utilities and fuses can still be found at prices below the jugular.

Some of the most intriguing bargains come with prestigious labels added to their "giving" value, so the final stretch of the Christmas shopping marathon, here are ideas in a purse-controlled jory, with a ceiling of 200 francs.

At the Louvre — The ground is now a big bazaar with all trinkets having some relation to museum's rich collections. A bracelet copied from an ancient Egyptian model will cost what would expect, but there are pearls of little price in the large writing pad reproducing the business stationery of 71 commercial firms of the century would be as nice to give. Each page has a different letterhead decorated with rare engraved illustrations and (40 francs). Peddlers of the postcards had almanacs and little of aphorisms in their packs. Catechism des Grandes Filles

avec la Manière d'Atelier les Amants, was a popular success with the traveling salesmen of the last century; the covers have been adapted to small memo notebooks (20 francs for a series of three). Posters of art exhibitions are reproduced as wooden jigsaw puzzles. Each sack contains a thousand pieces forming a poster measuring about 16 by 23 inches. It is a mystery game for no poster is identified on the cover; limited quantity (180 francs). In conjunction with New York's Metropolitan Museum, there is a pretty cut-glass pitcher 4 1/2 inches high and available in three colors — blue, green, and amber (120 francs). The Louvre has handsome, distinctive boxes for gift packaging.

Christian Dior, 30 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8 — This is still a Paris label that enraptures the world, but a careful sifting through the extravaganzas brought forth bargains. A ruffled silk mousseline collarlette is a fetching frivolity, allowing a swan-necked girl to play Columbine for an evening in various colors, but most seductive in black (80 francs). Long silk scarves in striking geometric patterns (140 francs). A line of purse accessories comes in a high-style combination of gray leather accented with a stripe of lighter gray suede; a key case (135 francs) and a case for memo cards (150 francs). Handkerchiefs, printed

ed or embroidered, with the magic Dior name woven into the fabric to prove it is the sentiment that counts (14 to 35 francs).

Tancredi, 18 Rue Vignon, Paris 9 — Over 250 years in business, this house specializing in jams, candies, and syrups, still operates along artisanal principles. The rare red peaches known as peches de vignes are put up in jam (14.50 francs for 450 grams) and in syrup (16 francs). A leading year-round seller is a jam of four red fruits — strawberry, raspberry, currant and cherry (15 francs). Homemade chocolates are sold by weight and dropped into old-fashioned gold paper sacks (13 to 14 francs per 100 grams). The famous marroons glaces are made fresh daily mid-November to mid-January (18.50 francs per 100 grams).

Jeanne Peral, 17 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7 — Mme. Peral, the Neiman-Marcus award winner for accessories, also designs for five haute-couture boutiques. In her own shop (the atelier is upstairs), the season's handbags are the kind of sicklepins to ornament a lapel or an ascot with the recognizable Peral touch combining such semi-precious elements as coral, rock crystal, turquoise, sculpted wood and enamel (80 to 180 francs).

Diversions, 9 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7 — The retail shop of Margot Canovas, one of France's leading creators of fabrics for interior decoration, sells irresistible boudoir and bedroom accessories in Canovas cottons. Plastic-lined toiletry and trousseau cases (35, 46 and 69 francs); heart-shaped pillows (115.50 to 139 francs); neck bolsters (60.50 and 75 francs); an ankle-length polka dot nightdress for a little angel (143 francs) and for a woman (187 francs).

Serge Simon, 7 Rue de Ponthieu, Paris 8 — If your morale hangs by a hair, a year-round blessing is a professional brush designed by the non-chichi coiffeur who dresses the heads of some of the busiest career women in Paris. La Professionnelle (33 francs). La Professionnelle-Purse (25 francs) is the mini-model.

L'Artisan Parfumeur, 84 bis Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7 — Paris evokes perfume. Jean Laporte individually blends scents in his own atelier for sale in his ravishing shop. The freshest imaginable potpourri smelling of grapefruit, verbena, mint, and peony comes in liter and half-liter boxes (46 and 30 francs). Mini-pillows perfumed with clove and cinnamon (65 francs).

Boutique Lotus, 25 Rue Bayard, Paris 8 — Primrose Bordier, best known for her high-style household linens, shows the same talent for paper tablecloths (11.55 francs), napkins (4.70 francs for 20), goblets and plates in unusual prints and solid colors. On 10 days notice, the shop will print a name on the napkins. Primrose Bordier's Cartiform

series uses prints in four delicious colors — almost green, old rose, lavender, chocolate — to cover ootobooks, letter boxes, albums, file drawers, etc. to make a cardboard heaven out of any office (25 to 150 francs). Miss Bordier's Cartiform line is on sale at Juste Mauve, 29 rue Grenue, Paris 16, the Galeries Lafayette and the Printemps department stores.

Food

View From Fauchon's

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT) — The Iranian situation has not affected the price of pistachios all that much (up only 10 cent) but it has badly hit that of pistachios (up 70 percent), according to Edmond Bory, of Fauchon, often rated the ultimate food store in Paris.

For caviar prices, according to were determined by the last auctions, held in September. I make it all right this Christmas.

Bory added, "because we more than enough." The problem will come at the April on, after the spring catch. Bory said that even before the crisis he made sure caviar did not become one of his store's staples, although it sold 800 kilos last Christmas.

"I've been there for the asking," he said, "but I've never encouraged it. I've always felt the prices were out of line." How much? "I want to know," Bory said. Bot manager revealed that before last year's prices, a kilo of caviar cost 2,160 francs a kilo, which experts prefer, francs a kilo.

For pistachios, cow 93 francs a kilo are still on the best-seller with 14 tons already sold this season as against 12 last year. But Bory is not happy. "I used the exclusive importer of pistachios in France, until a few weeks ago when they asked that they would not reduce the prices we agreed on. So I sold them."

of Saturday (when the two decorators will do the win festive green and red) the already forming inside the are expected to grow so long Bory is ready to make the wait warm and pleasant. His wait are topped outside by infrared heating rails and now and then a will come out and pass page around.

giving from last year, Christmas sellers at Fauchon add up to staggering figures: 2,200 tmas puddings (more than the British puddings imported France, Bory claims); 11 percent of all the Dom Perignon champagne sold in Paris, or 8,000 bottles; 22 tons of chocolates, 14 tons

of candied fruit and four tons of marroons glaces.

The two items the French seem to love best here are buche de Noel (a creamy, log-shaped cake the French consider THE Christmas dessert) of which the store sold one kilometer last year, and fresh foie gras, with 2 1/2 tons sold.

With all that, how does Bory celebrate Christmas?

"Simple, classic, almost banal," he said. He and his wife, Margot, plan this Christmas menu: truffle consommé, supreme de foie d'oie (more delicate than foie de canard, Bory said), turkey with small white sausage and French stuffing, trevisse salad (for its reddish color, he said), Christmas pudding with rum and butter sauce, pear sherbet to clear the palate, and all that washed down with pink Dom Perignon.

Even by Bory's standards that menu is not exactly humble. Especially the truffle consommé, a recipe of chef Paul Bocuse, who first did it at the Elysee Palace for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing — a little gesture that got him the Legion of Honor.

Sharps and Flats

MONTRE CARLO — The Delta Rhythm Boys will headline the bill at the Casino de Dec. 24 until the end of the year.

LONDON — Dora Strain is at the Rainbow Dec. 21, followed the next evening by John Olney. Gower is at the Alexandra Palace on Dec. 22. The Kings of the Dancers Theatre Dec. 22-23. Richard Dignam at the Venue on the 23rd and Les Sayer at the Odéon Houssemart Dec. 24. The Pious Express is offering the Tony Cox quartet Dec. 25. Pensive Hades and Henry Bates on the 21st, Johnny M and the Middle Men the 22d, and Johnny Parker and Beryl Bryson on the 23d.

ST. MORITZ — Singer-pianist Lucette Bluet is appearing nightly at the Palace Hotel.

PARIS — Hal Singer and Jean-Pierre Sesson are at the Casino de la Mochette Dec. 19-20. There is the Chicago Blues Festival at the Bouquet Dec. 21 at 10 p.m. featuring Jimmy Johnson, Luffy Ditty Williams, Mame Walker, Willie James Lyons, Mojo Ham and Ode Payne. Serge Gainsbourg is at the Palace Dec. 22-30 at 8 p.m. with matinees on Dec. 22 and 30 at 5 p.m. Music Festival at the Danubio, 28 Rue Danubio, starting Dec. 22.

and ending on the 30th, with Bobby Fero, Mohamed Ali, Alan Silva, Claude Borchers, Sonny Gray, Steve Mac Groven and Michel Perle.

The Grand show "Celebrations", produced and directed by Jay Journal is at the Theatre Madope de Paris every night at 8:30 p.m.

Calvin Williams of the Golden Gate Quartet and Anita Tucker headline the list of artists who will perform at a memorial service for sang-and-dance man Justin (Paco) Bingham at the American Legion, 49 Rue Piere Charron, Paris 8, on Dec. 21 at 8 p.m.

MEERWEN, the international music and Publishing Market Convention, will be held in Cannes next Jan. 18-24.

— FRANK VAN BRACKLE

The London Stage

Looking Back at '79: A Quietly Desperate Year

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Theatricality this has been a cautiously desperate kind of year, one in which it has become all too clear that the new government's avowed devotion to the British theater has much in common with the love professed for Hamlet by his uncle Claudius.

A refusal to give the theater the kind of value-added-tax relief common in other EEC countries, or to take into any kind of account the catastrophic effect of a strengthened pound on the concept of London as a mecca for impecunious visiting theater addicts, all suggests that Mrs. Thatcher and her Cabinet would be happy to see the West End transformed into a permanent hell of fame for Carol Channing, Yul Brynner and "My Fair Lady."

In fact, "Dolly" and the "Lady" have been among the year's greatest stage treats, though "The King and I" could benefit from another 20 years of oblivion. But my objection is not to big old musicals; it is to a theatrical economy that makes revivals now the rule rather than the exception.

The West End is now fast approaching Broadway in its ticket-price structure (\$18 for a good seat at a big show) and also in a refusal to tolerate serious new drama unless it happens to be written by Tom Stoppard and starring Maggie Smith. True, the survival through-out 1979 of James Saunders' drama "Bodies" (perhaps the nearest that the British theater has ever come to Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?") is in this context a reassuring exception that proves the rule — but then its theater, the Ambassadors, has always been a law unto itself. How else could "The Mousetrap" have survived

there for the best part of two decades before moving next door to the St. Martin's?

But one long-running serious play does not reverse a trend; look along Shaftesbury Avenue, or St. Martin's Lane, and try to find a hit show, or any kind of a show, that is not a comedy or a thriller or a revival or a musical.

So pervasive are the old musicals that they have even displaced traditional Christmas pantomimes, not one of which is to be found on a main stage in central London this year largely because the economics of mounting a big show, which now runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds, dictate a subject which will still prove to be a crowd-puller by Easter.

On the subsidized front it has been a disappointing year for the Royal Shakespeare Company at their Stratford base, though in London they have had a couple of unexpected triumphs with Pami Gema's stage biography of Edith Piaf and a revival of the old Kaufman and Hart vaudevillians-in-Hollywood comedy "Once in a Lifetime." The National Theatre, the big his have been Paul Scofield's stunning portrayal of Salieri, the would-be murderer of Mozart in Peter Shaffer's operatic stage epic "Amadeus," and the development of a separate company on the National's experimental Cottesloe stage doing shows as varied as Flora Thompson's idyllic Victorian pastoral "Lark Rise" on the one hand and the chilling Vietnam documentary "Dispatches" on the other. This Christmas, for the first time in its history, the National is doing standing room only business on all three of its stages.

Around the fringe, the consistent success story of the year has been the Half Moon Theatre in Aldgate,

from their superlative "Guys and Dolls" revival all the way through to "Mayakovsky." The medieval musical "Troubadour" remains the year's most enjoyable disaster ("these crusades are spreading like wildfire" ad libbed one onstage extra during the first performance) and the failure to bring Hugh Leonard's "Da" to the West End after its Broadway triumph remains the most enduring mystery of 1979. Shows I could have done without included just about everything at the Shaftesbury Theatre, from "Le Grand Magie Circus" to a horrendous revival of "Irma La Douce," but all praise to the Round House for bringing south the best of Manchester's theatrical output, including Vanessa Redgrave in "Lady From the Sea" and Edward Fox in "The Family Reunion."

The Royal Court Theatre continued a rambling and incoherent policy right up to the time it had to close for redecoration, but Hampstead stayed strong under its new director David Aukin and finished the year with the best "Uncle Vanya" I have seen in 20 years.

Best new play of the year was undoubtedly Martin Sherman's superlative play about homosexuality in Dachau ("Bent") and the best performance came from Constance Cummings as the grounded air ace in Arthur Kopit's "Wings." The musical "Songbook" proved that the English can still cope with singing and dancing, as long as the cast doesn't run much above five people, and on the comic side Dick Vosburgh's "A Day in Hollywood — a Night in the Ukraine" proved that the old jokes are still the best, especially if they derive from Marx Brothers movies. On second thought, not a bad record for a quietly desperate year.

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## Gold Hits \$494, Retreats

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold closed at a record high of \$488.50 an ounce today, up \$9 from yesterday, after a record morning fixing of \$494. The dollar came under sharp selling pressure late in the day and closed lower.

In Bonn tonight, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, declaring that the dollar cannot be replaced by any other currency, stated his country's interest in a "strong, stable dollar."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner honoring retiring Bundesbank President Ottmar Emminger and attended among others by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, Mr. Schmidt emphasized West German solidarity with the United States over recent events in Iran.

The Deutsche mark, Mr. Schmidt said, could not replace the dollar as a trading, capital investment or reserve currency. Compared with the dollar, he said, "our money and capital markets are far too small. Foreign exchange movements (in Deutsche marks), with its gold content much greater (exchange rate) swings as for the dollar."

There is widespread expectation that the mark could assume a re-

serve currency role and at least partly relieve the dollar from its reserve currency role, Mr. Schmidt remarked. "Such expectations exceed our possibilities," he said.

In Zurich, gold rose to \$495.497 an ounce, bid and asked, in part on heavy Midwest buying, before profit-taking set in and lowered the price to its closing quote of \$488.499, up \$12 from yesterday.

The late quote here of \$488.499 matched the London afternoon fixing of \$488.50 and was up from \$479.5480 yesterday.

However, in New York, the price dropped some \$15 from London's close on massive profit-taking, dealers said. Chicago-based rumors of a break-through in the Iranian crisis apparently triggered the selling, they said. Dealers noted that a large professional investor was a heavy seller in Chicago.

The market's failure to decisively break through the \$500 level in the February contract on the Comex also prompted selling. The spot price for London delivery was \$472.5474.

In Washington, the General Services Administration announced it will sell about 256,698 fine troy ounces of gold bullion and 209,834

fine troy ounces of silver bullion beginning Jan. 9. Sealed bids will be opened each Wednesday at 11 a.m. starting Jan. 9 and will continue until all the gold and silver is awarded or the GSA ends the offering.

Despite the selling, dealers said, the dollar was remarkably resilient in the face of record high gold prices and the thin trading conditions that normally tend to undermine the U.S. currency.

The dollar opened at 1.7320 Deutsche marks, marginally higher than the 1.7315 a day earlier. By midday in Europe, the dollar had edged even higher to 1.7328 DM. After opening at 1.61 Swiss francs, the dollar slipped to only 1.60925 francs while gold was rising.

By late afternoon, however, the dollar slipped to 1.72875 DM compared with 1.7315 DM late yesterday. The dollar also finished at 1.59625 Swiss francs, down from 1.61 francs yesterday at 4.0475 French francs compared with 4.0705 and at 239 yen compared with 239.45. The dollar gained slightly to \$Can.1.1768 from \$Can.1.1748.

Sterling, meanwhile, rose to \$2.2050 from \$2.1985 late yesterday.

Several gold dealers say they believe that gold might continue to rise to well above the \$500 level.

"It took the big step from \$420 to nearly \$500 so easily, that everything is possible now," another dealer added.

Credit Suisse's leading gold expert, Rudolf Schieber, said at a press conference today that those who had sold near \$300 level also are returning to the market.

"The problem is the mass of dollars floating around looking for something to invest in," he said.

Mr. Schieber said that "speculative demand" was the biggest factor in gold's present price escalation. And demand, though still very strong from the Midwest, was coming from all parts of the world, he said.

The unrest in the Mideast, new Israeli bombardments in Lebanon and the radical stance of Iran's rulers, which might undermine other Mideast, governments, are also worrying investors, another dealer said.

The chronic demand-supply imbalance is also fueling hopes for further rises in gold prices, dealers said.



Renault's Bernard Vernier-Palliez, left, and Volvo's Per Gustaf Gyllenhammar finalize accord.

## Renault Buys 10% of Volvo Cars

From Agency Dispatches  
GENEVA, Dec. 19 — Renault, the French state-owned automobile manufacturer, has agreed to purchase a 10-percent interest in the passenger car business of Volvo, the Swedish engineering firm, for \$40.7 million, the two companies announced today.

Under the agreement signed here by the presidents of the two firms covering "cooperation in the technical and industrial fields," Renault also subscribed to \$34.7 million in promissory notes to Volvo Car Corp. The French concern has the option to increase its stake in the Swedish unit up to 20 percent by converting these notes into shares of Volvo's car subsidiary.

Volvo is to transfer all its car operations to Volvo Car except for affiliated marketing companies and component-manufacturing units.

The accord gives Volvo the option of acquiring an interest of up to 20 percent in Renault Accept BV, which controls the network of companies that finances the French group's foreign sales. No figure was put on the amounts that would be involved if Volvo's option is exercised.

The participation of Volvo in the Renault subsidiary would enable the two parent groups "to jointly strengthen the refinancing of their finance companies," the announcement said.

At a press conference, Renault President Bernard Vernier-Palliez sought to scotch rumors that the accord marked a financial bail-out of Volvo. He stressed that the study Renault had made of the Swedish group had shown that Volvo was an extremely healthy enterprise.

There was "no need whatsoever for a bail-out operation," he added.

The two vehicle companies emphasized that their cooperation agreement covered only passenger cars, to the exclusion of all other products.

In their joint announcement, Renault and Volvo affirmed the intention of each to retain its independence. The accord aims at promoting the competitiveness of the two firms through cooperation in research, product development and production, they said.

All the necessary government clearances for the agreement were said to have been obtained.

Both Mr. Vernier-Palliez and Volvo President Per Gustaf Gyllenhammar made clear that they would be unhappy to see the Japanese automobile industry strengthen its position in Europe.

The Swedish industrialist noted that there have been some steps toward cooperation between European firms and Japan, apparently referring to the B.L.-Honda link. It is "very encouraging," Mr. Gyllenhammar said, to see the de-

sire of two European automotive groups to cooperate in a time of "dramatic restructuring" of the world motor industry.

Mr. Vernier-Palliez said in reply a question that Renault had explored the idea of "attacking" the Far Eastern market by linking up with a manufacturer near that market. But, he added, there was no possibility of an agreement between Renault and the Japanese industry.

Mr. Gyllenhammar said Volvo's auto operations in the Netherlands will not be affected by the agreement with Renault and, in fact, "will probably receive priority."

Renault's accord signed with the American Motors Corp. at the beginning of this year will be unaffected by today's move although components stemming from the link with Volvo could find their way into cars made by Renault jointly with AMC in the United States, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said.

The French company's agreement with AMC concerns only North America, where Renault aims to sell at least 50,000 units of a small and a medium sized car by the end of 1982 in addition to building a new, as yet undeveloped, car jointly with AMC by 1983.

Earlier this year Renault also

took a 20-percent stake in Mack Trucks for \$115 million. By contrast, the deal with AMC involved no direct cash investment by Renault.

Volvo has had less luck in establishing outside links. An attempt to merge with SAAB, Sweden's other auto manufacturer, fell through due to opposition on the executive level within SAAB and a subsequent attempt to have Norway buy a 40-percent interest in Volvo also fell through at the last minute last January.

In Gothenburg, Volvo announced today that it expects group turnover this year to reach around 22 billion kronor (about \$5.2 billion), up about 15 percent from last year's 19.13 billion kronor.

## Senate Nearing Chrysler Rescue

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP) — The Senate today broke its logjam on the Chrysler loan-guarantee bill and headed toward passage of a \$3.6-billion aid package for the ailing corporation, without threat of further last-minute delays.

The House late yesterday passed its own, more generous bill. The Senate decided to delay debate until today to see the House version.

A Senate vote today on a compromise formula for workers' concessions was expected to clear the way for late evening passage of the overall Chrysler aid package with a conference with the House likely sometime tomorrow. No major snags are expected.

If the conference committee works out a compromise between the two bills, the measure could be passed before the Christmas recess this weekend, thus averting a bankruptcy by the country's 10th largest company.

The turning point came as senators approved a hastily put together compromise that would require the United Auto Workers union to forgo \$525 million in newly won wage increases — compared to \$400 million in an aid bill approved by the House. The union workers would effectively have to forgo another \$325 million in wages since they already conceded \$200 million in their contract settlement.

The Senate is also expected to consider a proposal that would allow Chrysler to take advantage of some of the federal backing immediately to obtain an interim loan in January.

Company officials have warned that because of the lag in domestic sales, Chrysler will run out of cash next month, rather than in February as thought previously. The

House version of the bill already allows an interim loan.

The new version going through the Senate parallels the House bill in providing for \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees, up from \$1.25 billion in the earlier draft of the bill. In addition, the Senate bill calls for \$1.43 billion in aid or concessions from private sources such as suppliers or dealers, and \$150 million in salary concessions from white collar workers.

**Stock Plan**

Employees would receive \$175 million worth of company stock to help offset their wage concessions. The House bill calls for similar contributions.

The abrupt compromise followed a chaotic morning session today in which floor managers almost lost control of the legislation — a situation that could well have held up the bill beyond the weekend's scheduled adjournment.

An amendment providing for an interim loan is necessary because under the terms of the Senate bill, Chrysler and its banks and suppliers would have to sign binding agreements nailing down their contributions or concessions before any federal guarantee is extended. This could involve several months of negotiations and paperwork, company officials say.

The House bill allows Chrysler to take advantage of the federal backing as soon as these groups have given "assurances" that they will go along with the terms of the federal financing plan.

Today's vote was a victory for the administration, which had been working with UAW officials and Chrysler lobbyists to hold down the concessions demanded of workers.

## U.S. Grains' Prices Raised By Record Export Demand

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Despite another year of bumper crops, U.S. cash grain and feed prices edged up again as exports to the Soviet Union and other large grain buyers continued at record rates.

The price surge began in June, when Russian grain needs for this year first became known. A steep drop followed as the size of the U.S. harvests became apparent, but

Soviet demands kept exceeding earlier expectations, and domestic prices responded accordingly.

As a result, cash wheat prices in Chicago are now up nearly 25 percent at about \$4.22 a bushel from \$3.40 a year ago. Corn has risen about 15 percent to around \$2.64 from \$2.30 last year. Soybeans, at about \$6.38 a bushel, are actually lower than last year's \$6.97, but grain experts say the soybean price would have fallen much lower as a result of the huge crop had it not been for foreign buying.

Last week, the Agriculture Department raised its estimate of how much grain the Soviet Union would import during the current marketing year ending next October to at least 34 million tons from its previous estimate of 30 million tons. The increase of 4 million tons had previously been listed as bound for unknown destinations. The sales bring total Soviet purchases of wheat, corn and other feedgrains to 15 million tons out of the 25 million tons the United States has agreed to sell the country during the marketing year.

The Russians have also been ordering an unusually large amount of soybeans and soybean meal since October. China has bought 2 million bales of cotton so far this crop year, compared with 500,000 last year.

Dawson Ahalt, chairman of the USDA's Outlook Board, predicted that world grain trade in the 1979-80 crop year would exceed 190 million tons for the first time. The U.S. share of this is expected to be slightly more than 111 million tons, he said. This would include record wheat exports of about 38 million tons, record feed-grain exports of about 71 million tons and 2.6 million tons of rice.

If the grain price trend continues, the Outlook Board said, farmers are expected to reduce supplies of hogs and poultry next autumn. With a small but continuing decline in the numbers of fattened cattle, this could push retail meat prices higher in the last half of 1980, the board added.

Several gold dealers say they believe that gold might continue to rise to well above the \$500 level.

"It took the big step from \$420 to nearly \$500 so easily, that everything is possible now," another dealer added.

Credit Suisse's leading gold expert, Rudolf Schieber, said at a press conference today that those who had sold near \$300 level also are returning to the market.

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Mr. Schieber said that "speculative demand" was the biggest factor in gold's present price escalation. And demand, though still very strong from the Midwest, was coming from all parts of the world, he said.

The unrest in the Mideast, new Israeli bombardments in Lebanon and the radical stance of Iran's rulers, which might undermine other Mideast, governments, are also worrying investors, another dealer said.

The chronic demand-supply imbalance is also fueling hopes for further rises in gold prices, dealers said.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions  
Local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

BOC International			
Year Sept. 30	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,229	1,196	
Profit	44.6	35.7	
Share	0.1139	0.0845	

Fuji Photo Film			
Year Oct. 31	1979	1978	
Revenue	312,226	278,797	
Profit	12,846	12,438	
Share	42.53	41.17	

General Mills			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,200	1,090	
Profit	61.70	50.80	
Share	1.22	1.01	

Pillsbury			
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	803.3	523.9	
Profit	34.76	26.79	
Share	1.73	1.53	

## U.S. Revises GNP To 3.1% Advance For 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — Inflation-adjusted U.S. economic growth for the third quarter was revised downward today to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.1 percent from the 3.5 percent provisionally reported by the Commerce Department last month.

The department also raised the quarter's inflation rate to 8.5 percent from the earlier-reported 8 percent.

Third-quarter growth in the gross national product compared with a decline of 2.3 percent in the second quarter. Inflation as measured by the GNP implicit price-deflator represented a slowing from the annual rate of 9.3 percent in the second quarter.

The department also raised its estimate of third-quarter after-tax corporate profits to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$148.3 billion from the \$147.9 billion estimated last month.

The estimate of the third-quarter rise in business inventories was revised downward to \$14.5 billion from \$15.3 billion and follows a second-quarter gain of \$33.4 billion.

## No Quick Solution Likely Energy: The Problem of the 80s

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP-DJ) — The main problem the next decade will be a scarcity of energy, and no quick solution is likely, according to many experts.

"The world economy will be subject to severe stresses and strains," says Gary Fromm, director of the Center for Economic Policy of SRI International, which does computerized forecasts of the global economy.

He adds: "Overall, it is likely to be a period with lower growth and higher inflation than the preceding decades. If this is so, it will be a time when the realities of limited rises in real incomes will frustrate wishes and illusions in many nations for significant 'higher standards of living.' However, he says, by the end of the 1980s, the situation should be coming back."

"The major problem is going to be energy," says Robert Nathan, chairman of the economic consulting firm bearing his name. "From the energy problem arises everything else" — including, he says, the prospect of continued rampant inflation, which some economists rank even ahead of energy shortages as the principal stumbling block in the 1980s.

**Growing Instability**

Mr. Nathan's view is strongly supported by Jacques Laroque, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, who warns of "a growing instability" in world economies if the problem of energy shortages is not solved. "No anti-inflation effort, no sustained policy of growth and no plan to organize the world's energy system could survive if the present energy situation were to continue," he says.

But most experts do not see any quick solution to the energy problem. They expect the United States to continue to rely heavily on petroleum and natural gas, along with nuclear power, coal, synthetic fuels and solar power will be used increasingly. And they expect energy supplies to stay tight.

Robert Baldwin, president of Gulf Oil's refining and marketing arm, declares: "The decade of the '80s is the decade of scarcity."

And if the energy situation gets much worse, all bets are off. No one even wants to think about what would

happen if Mideast oil exports dry up for an extended period, for example.

Probably no one expects U.S. energy problems to be solved by some marvelous technological breakthrough — although, conceivably, one just might come along. Nor do some observers expect much to come of the government's attempts to stimulate new sources of energy.

One incentive will be operating to encourage increased energy production — though it hardly will solve the problem. U.S. energy consumption will grow steadily throughout the decade, the Energy Department predicts. In terms of quads — the energy available from 500,000 barrels of oil a day for a year or one trillion cubic feet of natural gas — the department sees a rise to 101.5 quads in 1990 from about 80 quads this year. The increase is expected because of larger population, more automobiles and economic growth, and it will offset any gains anticipated from conservation and greater efficiency.

Here is the outlook in some crucial energy areas:

Oil and gas: Even optimistic observers, such as Gulf Oil, see U.S. oil production staying at about 10 million barrels a day and natural gas output staying at about 20 trillion cubic feet a year during the decade. They expect output to remain flat even with President Carter's program of decontrolling crude-oil prices and taxing so-called windfall profits and even with any new Alaskan or offshore discoveries.

Pessimists are really gloomy. "Given the realities of the U.S. resource base, it appears that U.S. petroleum and natural gas production will decline steadily through the 1980s," says a report by the General Accounting Office. And Nigel Godley, energy economist at Arthur D. Little Inc., a consulting concern, predicts: "There will be more exploration, greater incentives for secondary and tertiary recovery [of oil], and heavy-oil economics will improve. Nevertheless, domestic liquids-production will decline from 10.3 million barrels a day in 1978 to 8.8 million barrels a day in 1985 and 8.5 million barrels a day in 1990."

Amid the gloom, however, John Lichtblau, executive

## Butcher Given Rockefeller Post

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — David Rockefeller said today he will step aside as chief executive officer of Chase Manhattan Bank next month in a prelude to his departure as the \$400,000-a-year chairman of the nation's third largest bank.

Chase President Willard Butcher will assume the chief executive post Jan. 1 with Mr. Rockefeller remaining as chairman of the bank's directors until April 1981. Mr. Butcher is scheduled to replace Mr. Rockefeller as chairman then. The timetable was approved by directors at a meeting today.

Mr. Rockefeller will reach Chase's normal retirement age of 65 next June, but the announcement made clear that Mr. Rockefeller would stay on until the announced date.

Memorex predicts a drop in fourth-quarter profits to "less than half" of the \$7.1 million reported for the third quarter. Memorex earned \$12.4 million, or \$1.56 a share, in the year-ago fourth quarter. The company cites increased pricing pressures and other competitive factors in the end-user equipment business as well as difficulties associated with production of some equipment, increased costs, and constrained product availability for the decline.

Many says it has developed the world's first video cinemascope projector that could replace conventional film projectors. The electronics firm says the new system, named the "color wide-video projection cinemascope," is designed for use in commercial theaters, restaurants and hotels. The company also says it plans to increase fixed capital investment in Japan and overseas to over \$5 billion year (about \$208 million) on a consolidated basis in the

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## European Coal and Steel Community

US \$ 100,000,000  
Declining Rate Notes 1979-1986

Société Générale  
Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.  
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft  
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino  
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)  
Morgan Stanley International Limited  
Nomura Europa N.V.  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Wood Gundy Limited

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Chicago Futures December 19, 1979					U.S. Commodity Prices					New York Futures December 19, 1979					Market Summary NYSE Most Actives December 19, 1979				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Sales	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
WHEAT					SOYBEAN MEAL					COTTON					Dow Jones Averages				
Mar	4.44	4.42	4.42	+0.03	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	Standard & Poor's				
May	4.48	4.45	4.45	+0.04	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	NYSE Index				
Jul	4.51	4.48	4.48	+0.05	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Sep	4.54	4.51	4.51	+0.06	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	American Most Actives				
Nov	4.57	4.54	4.54	+0.07	Sep	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	Currency Rate				
Dec	4.58	4.55	4.55	+0.08	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	Eulabank				
Mar	4.61	4.58	4.58	+0.09	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited				
May	4.64	4.61	4.61	+0.10	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00	Gilbert House, 55 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5EN Tel: 01-606 8141. Telex: 8811939				
Jul	4.67	4.64	4.64	+0.11	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	4.70	4.67	4.67	+0.12	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Sep	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	4.73	4.70	4.70	+0.13	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	4.74	4.71	4.71	+0.14	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	4.77	4.74	4.74	+0.15	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	4.80	4.77	4.77	+0.16	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	4.83	4.80	4.80	+0.17	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	4.86	4.83	4.83	+0.18	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	4.89	4.86	4.86	+0.19	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	4.90	4.87	4.87	+0.20	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	4.93	4.90	4.90	+0.21	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	4.96	4.93	4.93	+0.22	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	4.99	4.96	4.96	+0.23	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.02	4.99	4.99	+0.24	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.03	5.00	5.00	+0.25	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.06	5.03	5.03	+0.26	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	5.09	5.06	5.06	+0.27	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	5.12	5.09	5.09	+0.28	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	5.15	5.12	5.12	+0.29	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.18	5.15	5.15	+0.30	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.19	5.16	5.16	+0.31	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.22	5.19	5.19	+0.32	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	5.25	5.22	5.22	+0.33	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	5.28	5.25	5.25	+0.34	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.31	5.28	5.28	+0.35	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.32	5.29	5.29	+0.36	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.35	5.32	5.32	+0.37	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	5.38	5.35	5.35	+0.38	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	5.41	5.38	5.38	+0.39	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	5.44	5.41	5.41	+0.40	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.47	5.44	5.44	+0.41	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.48	5.45	5.45	+0.42	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.51	5.48	5.48	+0.43	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	5.54	5.51	5.51	+0.44	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	5.57	5.54	5.54	+0.45	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	5.60	5.57	5.57	+0.46	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.63	5.60	5.60	+0.47	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.64	5.61	5.61	+0.48	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.67	5.64	5.64	+0.49	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	5.70	5.67	5.67	+0.50	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	5.73	5.70	5.70	+0.51	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	5.76	5.73	5.73	+0.52	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.79	5.76	5.76	+0.53	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.80	5.77	5.77	+0.54	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.83	5.80	5.80	+0.55	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	5.86	5.83	5.83	+0.56	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	5.89	5.86	5.86	+0.57	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	5.92	5.89	5.89	+0.58	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	5.95	5.92	5.92	+0.59	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	5.96	5.93	5.93	+0.60	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	5.99	5.96	5.96	+0.61	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	6.02	5.99	5.99	+0.62	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	6.05	6.02	6.02	+0.63	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	6.08	6.05	6.05	+0.64	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	6.11	6.08	6.08	+0.65	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	6.12	6.09	6.09	+0.66	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	6.15	6.12	6.12	+0.67	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	6.18	6.15	6.15	+0.68	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	6.21	6.18	6.18	+0.69	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	6.24	6.21	6.21	+0.70	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	6.27	6.24	6.24	+0.71	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	6.28	6.25	6.25	+0.72	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	6.31	6.28	6.28	+0.73	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	6.34	6.31	6.31	+0.74	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	6.37	6.34	6.34	+0.75	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	6.40	6.37	6.37	+0.76	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	6.43	6.40	6.40	+0.77	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	6.44	6.41	6.41	+0.78	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	6.47	6.44	6.44	+0.79	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	6.50	6.47	6.47	+0.80	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Jul	6.53	6.50	6.50	+0.81	Jan	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jan	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Sep	6.56	6.53	6.53	+0.82	Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Mar	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Nov	6.59	6.56	6.56	+0.83	May	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	May	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Dec	6.60	6.57	6.57	+0.84	Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Jul	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
Mar	6.63	6.60	6.60	+0.85	Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Nov	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					
May	6.66	6.63	6.63	+0.86	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	+0.00	Dec	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.00					



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Leads Ski Standings

# Nadig Captures Third Downhill

LAM SEE, Austria, Dec. 19 — An aggressive Marie-Theres Nadig, finishing half a second ahead of her nearest rival, today captured her third consecutive downhill title at the World Cup ski championships.

25-year-old Swiss skier one minute 30.56 seconds to win the 1.31.06 for second place. Nadig, who was also the winner of the 1.31.11 for third place, was followed by the American Heidi Preuss in fourth, followed by Heidi Preuss in fourth, followed by Heidi Preuss in fourth.

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Marie-Theres Nadig winning the World Cup downhill ski race.

## Red Smith

# Old Bones and Young Dillard

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — When Barney Ewell felt the tape against his chest at the finish of the Olympic 100 meters, he went into a victory dance, leaping and whirling, hands clasped overhead. He had drawn the No. 2 lane, with Harrison Dillard on the extreme outside and Lloyd LaBeach of Panama between them in No. 3 or 4. Finishing third, LaBeach had a clear view of the runners ahead of him.

"Mon," he told Ewell, "you don't win it. Bones win it."

The judges confirmed him, and Harrison Dillard had more than his first gold medal. He had brought off one of the truly extraordinary achievements by beating the world's best in an event that wasn't his.

Just One Failure He was a hurdler first and sprinter second, incomparably the best hurdler alive. From July of 1947 to June of 1948 he won 82 consecutive races over fences high and low at every distance from 50 yards to 220, but in a shocking first tryout for the U.S. Olympic team he failed to qualify.

"Making the team as a sprinter wasn't an afterthought," Dillard said yesterday. "I had already qualified in the 100 on the day before the hurdles. Dean Cromwell, the coach, thought I had speed enough for the 400 relay, and the first four finishers in the 100 made the relay team. I was third to Ewell and Mel Patton."

"If I had won the hurdles in the Olympics, it would have been taken for granted because I was supposed to win. But in the trials at Northwestern University I hit the second, third, fourth and fifth hurdles with the heel of my leading foot, and by the eighth my timing was off so bad that I finished last, the only time I ever did. So winning the 100 was the greatest thing that ever happened to me."

All that happened 31 years ago in the London Games. At 56, Bones Dillard is director of purchasing for the Cleveland Board of Education, a gentleman of distinction with three-piece suit, shiny dome and mellow laughter. He was in Madison Square Garden yesterday to accept the Vitalis Cup in connection with the Vitalis-U.S. Olympic Invitational track meet in the Garden Jan. 19.

That improbable medal in the 100 meters was his first Olympic gold but by no means his last. He got a second in the same London Games, courtesy of J. Arthur Rank Films. The U.S. relay team of Ewell, Lorenzo Wright, Dillard and Patton finished first but was disqualified because a judge ruled that Ewell had bootlegged the baton to Wright outside the legal passing zone.

The British team was declared the winner and a tremendous shout went up in Wembley Stadium for this was the first victory by the host nation, where wartime food rationing was still in force.

"We did that on cold mutton!" cried the little Limey who ran the press box desk.

Ewell and Wright were certain their exchange had been legal, so a protest was entered. Rank was filming the Games, and the movies showed conclusively that Ewell and Wright were correct. The judge had mistaken a whitewashed starting mark on the track for the boundary of the baton passing zone.

The judge was a Scottish Presbyterian minister, Dillard said, "so you know his was an honest mistake."

The British runners swapped their gold medals for silver, the band played "God Save the King," and Olympic history was made. It was called the greatest reversal since Scutcheon.

Four years later in Helsinki, Dillard won the high hurdles and helped win the 400 relay. He now had four gold medals, equalling the haul of his idol, Jesse Owens.

"As inner city kids in Cleveland," he recalled, "we had three idols — Owens, Joe Louis and Hank Aaron, who held three home run championships. I wasn't a fighter, I tried boxing, but every time I caught a jab my nose bled. In sandlot football I was fast enough to run with the ball but too small. I was a good baseball player; I could pitch and play shortstop and the outfield, the way all kids do, and I was a switch-hitter. But this was before Jackie Robinson, when there was no place for blacks in baseball."

"So I took up track," Jack Clower, the Cleveland writer who is retiring now, did some research and decided I was something over 400 miles of all kinds. I was a coach at East Tech in Cleveland — that was Jesse Owens' high school — taught me the basics in hurdling. I was going to Ohio State, because it was Jesse's school and big in sports, but it was 140 miles from home. That seemed awful far away."

"I went to Baldwin-Wallace instead. The coach there, Eddie Finnigan, told me frankly he didn't know a lot about hurdling but said we'd learn together. The track coach at B.W. was too small for hurdles, so when there was snow outside we worked in the women's gym. There was room for a 15-yard start, one hurdle, and then 15 yards to stop in."

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# Pirates' Future Looking Secure, The Cobra Says

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The Cobra, whom many people consider the best baseball player on the planet, is pursuing the winter's work now with a sore throat and a message: The Pittsburgh Pirates, who thrive on adversity, will not be spoiled by success.

Not only that, but he also predicts that they won't be spoiled by adversity, either. In the "old" days, before 1976, a ball club could win the World Series in October, go home and cash checks until April, and then it was time to defend the title. But now the champagne of October is followed by the free-agent market of November and the trading market of December, and the balance of power can be tilted before spring training at the stroke of a pen.

The Cobra was born David Gene Parker 28 years ago, and he has grown into a mighty man: 6 feet 5 inches tall, 230 pounds strong, five full seasons in the major leagues, twice batting averages above .300, twice the leading hitter in the National League, once the most valuable player and now the heir to Willie Stargell as the godfather of the most celebrated "family" in sports. He also signed a contract a year ago for almost \$1 million a season. So, adversity or success, Dave Parker thrives.

The Media Edit Now he was home in Allison Park in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, nursing the sore throat before flying to New York for three days of filming, taping, cover stories and other fringe benefits. After all, that \$1 million a year for playing right field for the Pirates goes only so far.

But since they won the final three games of the World Series in a sensational comeback over the Baltimore Orioles, the "family" has been beset by more of the old adversity. Bruce Kison quit the pitching staff and signed with the California Angels. Kanie Sennett took his bat and signed with the San Francisco Giants. Meanwhile, the Montreal Expos, who came within two games of nailing the Pirates, were

busy adding Fred Norman from the Cincinnati Reds, Rowland Office from the Atlanta Braves and Ron LeFlore from the Detroit Tigers. Not bad.

"The only teams I'm afraid of," the Cobra was saying, "are Montreal and Philadelphia. And the only trade I've noticed was a mystery trade: LeFlore to the Expos. Why did they get him? They've already got a whole bunch of good outfielders. Maybe they're going to make another deal. I don't know. It's a mystery."

But we're not hurt. Rennie is the best second baseman in baseball today, even after the ankle injury. But he needs the opportunity to play, and he will play in San Francisco. He wanted to go. We've got a good guy at second base in Phil Garner. And we'll miss Kison, but we've got pitchers like Jim Bibby looking for action.

Positive Thinking "Will success spoil us? Look, we've been positive since day one of spring training. Adversity was good for the family. We're not afraid of success."

In the emotional fervor that surrounds the Pirates, the demonstrative, there is a kind of solid pecking order based on merit. The leader is Stargell, who has been there 18 summers and who has 461 home runs to prove it. He is 38, he is the wise man, he is Pope.

The deputy leader is Parker, a giant of frightening physical dimensions and talent on a baseball field. After hitting .338 and .334 and winning two straight batting titles, he had a tremendous season this year. He hit .310 with 193 hits that included 45 doubles and 25 home runs, he knocked in 94 runs, he threw out 15 runners from right field, and he stole 20 bases. That's why they call him the Cobra: He's lethal.

"Where is Dave Parker right now?" Parker asked. "I look at myself at 28 as a middle-aged ballplayer. I'm in the middle years of my career. I've had some good years, but my greatest years are ahead. Those years are great. But my ultimate goal is to win the triple crown, to lead the league in everything."

He's come close. In 1978, he was first in batting, second in runs batted in, third in home runs. Then there's that arm, which he displayed with theatrical timing in the All-Star Game and the World Series when runners tried to outrun the bullet. That's why the Pirates pay him at the rate of \$6,000 a game. That's why, next to Pope, he's the leader.

Keep on Moving "I haven't seen Pope since we did a TV show in New York a couple of months ago. He was saying, 'He keeps moving around for sickle-cell anemia. I've been traveling around, too. Bought a condominium on the beach in Bradenton, where we go for spring training. Been doing charity events for the ball club, and some public relations for me.' Well, the World Series is the world showcase, and every father and son may know who Dave Parker is; now I want the mothers and daughters to know him. So I've been hitting the daytime TV shows. It's more or less to become known as a public figure by everybody."

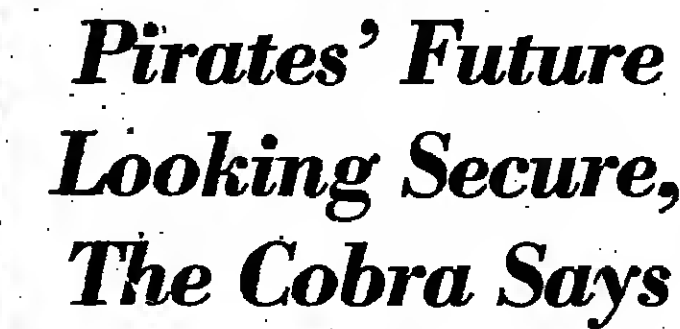
"I've been a private ballplayer," the Cobra said, modest to a fault. "Now I want the world to know what Dave Parker is all about."

Rose Honored ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The Sporting News has named Pete Rose the baseball player of the decade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The schedule for the NFL's first-round divisional playoffs on Dec. 23-24 will have Tampa Bay, San Diego, Pittsburgh and Dallas the home teams.

Either Philadelphia or Los Angeles will be at Tampa Bay on Dec. 23 and either Houston or Miami will be at San Diego later that afternoon.

Miami or Denver will be at Pittsburgh on Dec. 30, followed by Chicago or Los Angeles at Dallas.



Dave Parker

# Super Bowl Contest

Super Bowl Winner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Super Bowl Loser: \_\_\_\_\_  
Score: \_\_\_\_\_

The International Herald Tribune is sponsoring its third Super Bowl contest, much simplified after no winner could be determined last year. Instead of the previous predictions through conference playoffs, the only predictions now are which team will win the Super Bowl, which team will lose and by what score. Teams competing in the American Conference are Miami, Pittsburgh, Houston, San Diego and Denver. Teams competing in the National Conference are Dallas, Philadelphia, Tampa Bay, Chicago and Los Angeles. One team from each conference will advance to the Super Bowl.

Entrants should fill in this form and return it by mail to the IHT Sports Department, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine, France. All entries should be postmarked no later than Dec. 22.

The winner, to be determined by unappealable decision of the judges, will receive a year's subscription to the International Herald Tribune and a copy of the National Football League's Official Encyclopedia of Professional Football, left over from last year's contest.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_

# Injured and Not Scoring, Hull Regrets Comeback

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Bobby Hull, who came out of retirement to return to the National Hockey League this season, said yesterday that his comeback has turned into a bitter experience and that he regrets ever having put his skates back on.

"I had known it was going to be like this. I would never have come back," Hull said after a consultation with the Winnipeg Jets' general manager, John Ferguson, who has publicly criticized the play of the 40-year-old Hull with the Jets.

After the meeting Ferguson said that difficulties between Hull and the club "had been smoothed over." On Monday, however, Ferguson said "Hull does not fit the Jets style and hasn't been producing. He has to play more to get into the kind of condition he needs to be productive."

Hull, who is playing with severe pain because of a shoulder injury, has 4 goals and 6 assists in 18 games since he rejoined the Jets on Oct. 26.

Ferguson contends that Hull — who prefers a wide-open style of hockey — is not suited to the more disciplined approach of the Jets' coach, Tom McVie.

The veteran forward has asked to be traded to another team but the Jets have been unable to reach a deal. Hull's salary is \$250,000 a year and his lackluster play this season is said to be the major obstacle to a trade. The Buffalo Sabres, the Chicago Black Hawks and the New England Whalers have been mentioned as clubs that are still interested in Hull's services.

Hull retired from the team four games into the 1978-1979 season after becoming the only player besides Gordie Howe to score more than 1,000 goals during his career.

Russians Assail Canadians' Play In Hockey Games MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (UPI) — A Soviet sports publication today criticized the Canadian team at a hockey tournament here for poor play and poor sportsmanship.

The article in Soviet Sport — under the headline "Devaluation of the Maple Leaf" — said the Canada Selects were "putting up a poor performance" at the Izvestia hockey tournament being played in Moscow. The Canadians lost their first game on Sunday, 10-1, to Czechoslovakia and lost Monday to Sweden, 7-2.

In addition to criticizing the team's play, Soviet Sport said "They left an impression of themselves as rude players lacking self-control."

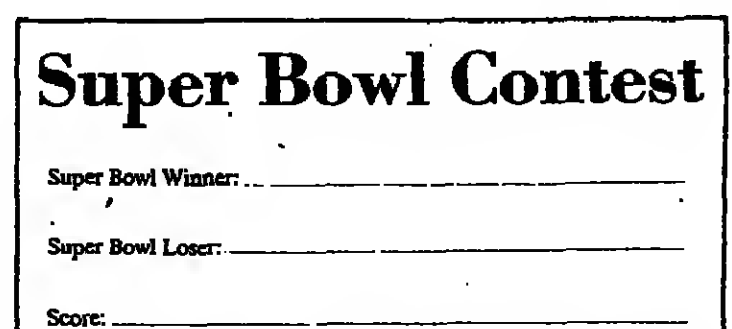
"Soviet ice hockey devotees once followed with delight the appearance of such masters as Gordie Howe, Bobby Hull, Rex Cloutier and Mark Messier," the publication said. "Now the times have apparently changed."

NHL Standings CAMPBELL CONFERENCE  
Pittsburgh Division  
Philadelphia 12 W 1 L 1 Pts 24  
NY Rangers 14 W 3 L 1 Pts 28  
Atlanta 12 W 4 L 2 Pts 24  
NY Islanders 11 W 5 L 3 Pts 22  
Washington 9 W 7 L 5 Pts 17

Smoot Division  
Vancouver 12 W 1 L 1 Pts 24  
Chicago 14 W 3 L 1 Pts 28  
Winnipeg 11 W 4 L 2 Pts 22  
St. Louis 10 W 5 L 3 Pts 20  
Edmonton 9 W 6 L 5 Pts 18

Wales Conference  
North Division  
Montreal 15 W 2 L 1 Pts 30  
Los Angeles 14 W 3 L 1 Pts 28  
Pittsburgh 11 W 4 L 2 Pts 22  
Detroit 10 W 5 L 3 Pts 20  
Hartford 9 W 6 L 5 Pts 18

Adams Division  
Buffalo 12 W 1 L 1 Pts 24  
Boston 14 W 3 L 1 Pts 28  
Minnesota 11 W 4 L 2 Pts 22  
Toronto 10 W 5 L 3 Pts 20  
Quebec 9 W 6 L 5 Pts 18



Bobby Hull

# Bobsledding, the Race Is to the Tricky

Herman Pedergnana CH. DEAN, 19 (UPI) — European bobsled teams are ready for the Olympic at Lake Placid, N.Y., in a bobsledding a secret-service operation involves technical trickery, midnight runs down the ice, spies and policemen.

"We are also concerned with the cost," said the Swiss team manager, Rene Ruch. "Such developments make it impossible for normal people to practice the sport. It is a matter of keeping chances even."

The Swiss and others hope that the international federation will step in.

But not to be outdone, one of the three Swiss Olympic candidates presented a novelty of his own.

With the help of a racing car builder, Ralph Fekler revamped a sled to improve its aerodynamics.

Not Yet Tested The Swiss wanted to closer look at reportedly feathering spoilers to steady it. It has not yet been used in training.

Nadig Cup race earlier this season the East German unveiled several inventions, which are result of two years of development.

Germany's foremost novelty was a suspension of the sled, with advantages similar to recent suspension on a car. It also includes a stabilizer to make it easier for the driver to stay on course on the ice.

Swiss were the first to protest against the East German innovations, which are result of two years of development.

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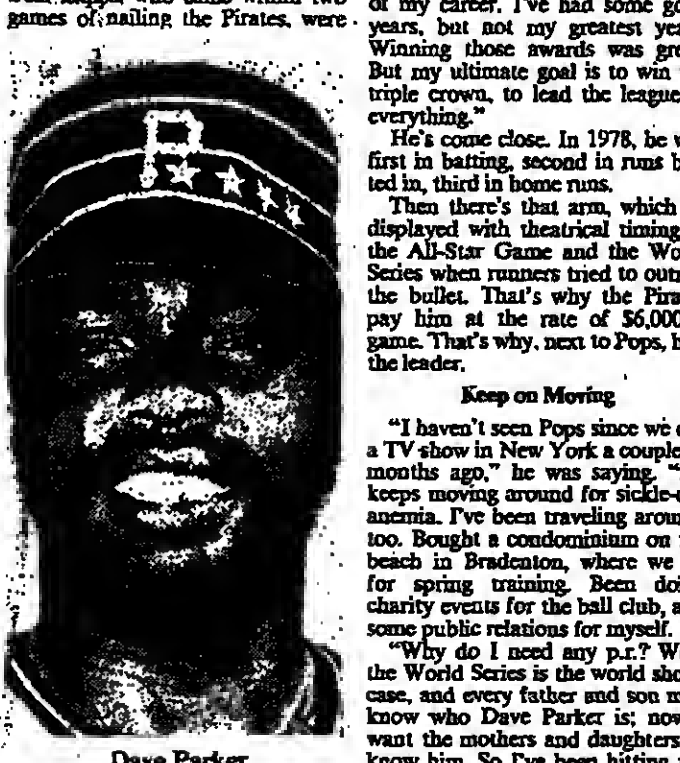
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Dave Parker

Rose Honored ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The Sporting News has named Pete Rose the baseball player of the decade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The schedule for the NFL's first-round divisional playoffs on Dec. 23-24 will have Tampa Bay, San Diego, Pittsburgh and Dallas the home teams.

Either Philadelphia or Los Angeles will be at Tampa Bay on Dec. 23 and either Houston or Miami will be at San Diego later that afternoon.

Miami or Denver will be at Pittsburgh on Dec. 30, followed by Chicago or Los Angeles at Dallas.

The opponents depend on the results of this Sunday's wild-card playoff games between Chicago and Philadelphia and Denver and Houston. NFL rules prohibit teams from the same division meeting in the first round of the playoffs.

College Basketball NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college basketball rankings with first-place votes and second-place votes are:

1. Duke (23) (4-0)  
2. Ohio State (11) (5-0)  
3. Kentucky (11) (5-1)  
4. Indiana (11) (5-0)  
5. Notre Dame (14-0)  
6. LSU (11) (4-0)  
7. (tie) DePaul (12) (4-0)  
8. (tie) Purdue (11) (5-0)  
9. North Carolina (4-1)  
10. Syracuse (4-0)  
11. Louisville (5-0)  
12. UCLA (3-2)  
13. (tie) Iowa (4-0)  
14. Virginia (5-0)  
15. Johns Hopkins (5-1)  
16. Mississippi (4-1)  
17. Georgetown (4-1)  
18. Brigham Young (4-1)  
19. Arkansas (4-0)  
20. Oregon State (4-1)

Transactions BASEBALL  
American League  
ALAN ROBERTS—Assigned Arthur J. Miller, Jr. to Tacoma of the Pacific coast.  
HOCKEY  
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COLLEGE  
MIA—Named Bob Nantz head football coach.  
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Marie-Theres Nadig winning the World Cup downhill ski race.



